

THE NAPANEE

VXLIV] No 24 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANAD.

NAPANEE.

Rennie Block,

Madill Bros.

NAPANEE.

AUGUST CLEARING SALE

of the balance of all Summer Fabrics Etc, next week will just about clear up the balance of our excellent Stocks of Ladies' Waists, Parasols, Gloves Hosiery, Ginghams, Prints, Muslins, Chambrays, Batiste, Mull, Linens, Collars, Belts, in fact all Summer Apparel. In order to make room for the new Fall Goods which are now coming to hand, it is necessary that the Summer Goods must be cleared needing the Room for our increasing business by inducements are being offered all over the Store. Be on hand and realize what real Bargains are.

Black Invincible Waterproof Silk 27 in. Wide, 50c. Yard.

Ladies' Wash Collars.

Linen Stocks in an array of styles, Tabs in White Cream, and Paris. Clearing Prices.

Buster Brown, in White and two tone effects.

Linen and Lace Collar and Cuff Sets all reduced.

Belts.

Ladies' and Children's, in leather and silk, something very special during this August Sale.

A Manufacturer's Sample Lot of Ladies' Underwear.

Including Waists, Corset Covers, Gowns and Skirts. All this season's styles, clearing this week at Manufacturer's Prices.

Also a few odd lines of above garments, slightly soiled, clearing at extraordinary prices.

Extra List for Saturday.

8 Dozen only, (full size) Ladies' Cotton Vests, short sleeves, Saturday 8c. each.
5 Dozen only, (full size) Ladies' Cotton Vests, long sleeves, Saturday 10c. each.
6 Dozen only, (full size) Ladies' Cotton Vests, short sleeves, Saturday 15c. each.
25 pairs only, Lace Curtains, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards long. Regular \$1.00 and 1.25 a pair, Saturday 69c. pair.

ABOVE ARE EXTRA SPECIAL.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

So far this year Winnipeg, building permits aggregate in value 7,700,000.

Red rust is reported to be general in the wheat fields around Hartney, Man.

The total liability of bankrupts in Great Britain during 1904 was over \$60,000,000.

Emperor William is credited with a plan to bar Great Britain from the Baltic Sea.

A New York girl fell three stories, but alighted on a clothesline and saved her life.

A G. T. R. surveyor named Deschene has been lost in the wilds north of Sturgeon Lakes.

The returns show that 10,240 acres were homesteaded in the Winnipeg district during July.

The July wheat corner ended on the Winnipeg Exchange with \$1.85 per bushel, a record price, paid at the close.

Mr. C. H. Beddoe, accountant of the Interior Department, has been appointed liquidator of the Northwest Territories.

A conference of Chief Constables has been called to meet in Toronto for the purpose of organizing a Canadian Association.

A message received at Kingston announced the death at Ovid, Mich., of Col. Montizambert late D.O.C. at Montreal and Kingston.

Private Matters Made Public.

Mr. FRED. L. HOOPER,
(Druggist) Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sir,—
I enclose you herewith postal note for thirty cents, for which please send me, by early mail to Chatham, N.B. two bottles of your "Climax Corn Cure"

Yours, &c.,
R. A. P.
Chatham, N.B.
"General Delivery"

Note.—The above is one of the many practical testimonies to the merits of Climax Corn Cure, received by us. Price 15 cents. Sold only at The Medial Hall. Fred L. Hooper.

The C.P.R. will build a new station at Guelph at a cost of \$40,000.

The Steamer Argyle was floated after being lightered and towed into Whitby.

The annual convention of the Provincial Firemen's Associations is in progress at Belleville.

The remains of the late Col. Montizambert were interred at Kingston with military honors.

Several people were injured by an explosion of gasoline on a launch sailing from Gananoque.

The Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters decided to hold its next meeting in Toronto.

The Allan and Donaldson Steamship Lines, after a month of rate-cutting have restored the old rates.

The Irish Guards' Band who are to play at the Canadian National Exhibition, will sail from Liverpool on August 17th.

The Montreal Chief of Police says wife-beating in that city is becoming common, and he suggests steps towards prevention.

The British second Atlantic cruiser squadron under command of Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburgh, has sailed for Quebec.

The Attorney-General of New York State began an action against the Equitable Insurance Society directors alleging fraud in the management.

25 pairs only, Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long. Regular \$1.00 and 1.25 a pair,

Saturday 69c. pair.

ABOVE ARE EXTRA SPECIAL.

Gloves.

Ladies' and Children's in Lisle, Taffeta Lace and Silk. All clearing at Reduced Prices.

Silks.

Tamoline, washable, in stripes and neat checks very fashionable. Regular 50c..... 35c.

Ladies' Kimonas.

In white and colors, latest styles. Regular 75c. 59c each.

Organdies Dimity Silk Mull and Batiste.

These fabrics are all known as sheer and fine materials, most suited for children's wear and ladies' reception and street wear. Regular 25c, for 19c. yard.

Jap Mattings.

Handling and enormous stock of these goods, naturally we have ends of from 8 to 10 yards each. Sold in the regular way at from 15c to 45c a yard.

Clearing at from 12½c to 35c yard.

Muslins.

Window Muslins and Art Serims with and without frills. All the latest designs. Regular 15c, 20c and 25c yard..... 10c yard.

Art Denims and Sateens.

The balance of short ends, suited for cushions, etc. Regular 12½c to 25c yard at Remnant Prices.

Two Experienced Salesladies Wanted, capable of taking charge of Mantle and Smallwear Department.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

Threshers Attention!

STEAM COAL

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$100 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

Fall Term Opens Sept. 5th.

THE KEY TO SUCCESS

is obtained through a practical business training at the

Frontenac Business College

KINGSTON, ONT.

Thorough courses in accounting, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, &c. Good Situations await our graduates. Write for particulars.

W. H. SHAW, T. N. STOCKDALE,
President Principal
Barrie and Clergy Sts.

D. R. C. C. NASH,

Dentist, Bath, Ont.

Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, and honor graduate of Toronto University.

ODESSA—Tuesdays, at Dominion Hotel.

STELLA—Thursdays, at J. Miller's residence.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your
trade in

Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

SEASON OF 1905.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE—Prinier's Cove at 5.30 a.m. for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.30, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1.30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Picton at 4.30 p.m. for down the bay.

This boat can be chartered for excursions on very reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

Gas and Gasoline stoves.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Prince Louis of Battenburgh, has sailed for

The Attorney-General of New York State began an action against the Equitable Insurance Society directors alleging fraud in the management.

Report says Mr. C. H. Widdifield, barrister of Picton, is to get the position of Judge of the County of Grey, Judge Morrison of Owen Sound, being transferred to Prince Edward County.

With about 150 excursionists from the Toronto Carpet Works, aboard, the Steamer Argyle grounded on the rocks near Oshawa harbor on Saturday morning during a heavy fog. The passengers were all safely taken off. It is expected the boat will be floated without extra heavy damages.

It is observed in the Toronto papers of Wednesday that Mr. H. C. Kennedy, the promoter of the Glenora Power Company is booming the proposition to develop electric power by means of tapping the lake at Glenora. The object of the company, as stated in the announcement is to carry on an extensive stone crushing business, and operate an electric railway throughout Prince Edward County. The stock will be offered for sale, but only a limited quantity will be disposed of.

Belleville, Aug. 1st.—The will of the late John Bell, K.C., chief counsel for the G.T.R., has been probated. It disposes of an estate valued at \$123,000, of which \$90,000 is reality. To his daughter-in-law Mrs. R. J. Bell, the testator gives the free use of the house in which she lives so long as she remains a widow. The estate is equally divided between his daughters Mrs. Agnes Eliza Rathbun, Mrs. Kathleen Maud Lazier, Mrs. Norah Chisholm and Miss Alice Bell. The executors are the Toronto General Trusts Corporation,

Winnipeg Free Press:—A member of Parliament besides having to subscribe to the party funds, has to subscribe to endless undertakings, from a church bazaar to a village brass band. These calls upon his purse will assuredly not be lessened by the public knowledge that his sessional allowance has grown from \$1,500 to \$2,500. In this way most of the members of Parliament are likely to find themselves no better off with their increased indemnity, the public treasury will, however, be \$215,000 worse off.

Gananoque, Aug. 1.—The launch I'll See, in command of Captain Wessel, left Taylor & Green's wharf at 10.30 this morning with 25 passengers, mostly women and children, all bound for Kingston. The boat had proceeded but 300 yards from shore when flames arose from leaking gasoline, followed by a terrific explosion. Two male occupants of the engine room were severely burned, some ladies fainted, and several threw themselves over the side and hung on, waiting for help. Rescue was near in the form of island launches and skiffs all hurrying to the scene. The skiffs were quickly loaded, and in the excitement one was overloaded, but other skiffs relieved her of her party. Some of the women would not leave the I'll See, but hung on the side while a visiting launch towed the boat to the railway wharf. The Rathbun Company's fire apparatus was handed over to the citizens, and the fire put out in a few minutes. Some of the passengers were at once driven home in a carriage, others were lying on the wharf it is dead faint after being removed from the boat, but restoratives were applied, and all were right in a few minutes. The I'll See is of Yankee registration, and would have been seized in Kingston on arrival for carrying passengers from one Canadian port to another.

Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co. LIMITED.

ROCHESTER AND 1000 ISLANDS

STR. NORTH KING leaves Deseronto on Sundays at 4.05 a.m. for Picton and 1000 Islands, calling at Gananoque and Alexandria Bay.

Returning leaves at 9.35 for Rochester, N. Y.

BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE

STR. ALETHA leaves Deseronto at 7.30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for Picton and intermediate Bay of Quinte ports. Returning leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.30 p.m. for Belleville.

Tickets and full information from

E. E. HORSEY, J. L. BOYES,
Traffic Manager, Agent,
Kingston. Napanc.

Albert College Belleville, ONT.

Business School founded 1877.

Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters.

\$37.00 pays board, room and tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books laundry, etc., for 10 weeks longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at same time from same place.

A specialist in book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship FREE.

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,
Belleville, Ont.

Shears, colters, and shoes for several kinds of plows always in stock at GREY LARDER HARDWARE.

Alexandria Glengarian:—Nearly every exchange, Conservative and Liberal, condemns some feature of the salary increases. It is the people's turn now. Let us have rural mail delivery, and better and cheaper telephones.

The Napanee Express

—AND—

The Weekly Globe

75c.

Till End of 1905

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1905

MORVEN.

The last two weeks has been well improved by the farmers in housing their hay, while the nice weather lasted.

The recent heavy rain has put grain in a very bad shape for harvesting.

W. R. Purdy is making preparations to rebuild his barn.

Binder Twine, Binder Whips, and Binder covers.

MADOLE & WILSON.

LAPUM.

Mrs. B. Rose received, Friday, the sad news of the death, at Rochester, N.Y., of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Nelson Hicks. She formerly lived at Odessa, but since the death of her husband, some thirty years ago, has made her home with her daughter Mrs. H.C. Day. She was an amiable woman and will be missed by her many friends.

Plough Shares.

MADOLE & WILSON.

MILLHAVEN.

Mrs. Allen Wemp and children, of Rochester are visiting at Frederick Wemp's.

William Vanwinkle and wife, Toronto, are spending a few days at Geo. Miller's.

Irwin Miller and wife, Link's Mills, have rented John Clements' house and are moving in.

On Saturday evening, July 29th, a little son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller.

Miss Mabel Fairfield is spending a week in Kingston.

Frank Collins and wife spent Sunday at Napanee.

Mrs. Oswald Finnigan and children Portsmouth, are visiting Mrs. Robert Finnigan.

Miss Le Roy, Chatham, will arrive here on Saturday and will be the guest of Mrs. Frederick Wemp for a few weeks.

Miss Abbie Buck is visiting Laura Sharpe.

Plumbing, Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air heating. Let us give you prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MADOLE & WILSON.

CENTREVILLE.

The recent wet weather has proved somewhat disastrous to a large number of farmers in this vicinity. A large quantity of hay remained out in the wet. Barely so suffered somewhat.

The farmers are looking for fine weather to get their crops off.

Mr. Alf. Lapum has moved his barn.

Messrs. T. O'Connor and Thos. McGill are doing a rushing business.

Our postmaster has been enjoying a three weeks' holiday.

Mr. John Gallagher left this week for Midland where he has secured a lucrative position as blacksmith with the Georgian Bay lumber Co.

Baby's
Hot Weather
Necessities.

We do some part toward keeping baby

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.

30-3-m

PERSONALS

Mrs. Thompson and daughter, Jessie, of Montreal, were renewing acquaintances in town a few days this week.

Mr. Louis A. Hamilton, of the Bell Telephone Co, Montreal, is spending his holidays in town.

Messrs Roy Moore, Harry Laird, Herb. McMullen, Ed. Conger, Chas. Lowry, Arthur Briggs and Richard Richardson are spending the week at Long Lake on a fishing trip.

Mrs. J. Charles, Yarker, is spending a couple of weeks at Thousand Island Park.

The employees of the Gibbard Furniture Co'y are enjoying a week's vacation, this week.

Miss Allie Henderson, of Toronto, spent Sunday and Monday with her mother.

Miss Annie McGowan, Toronto, spent Sunday and Monday with friends in Town.

Mr. Charles Clark, of Rochester, is spending a week in town the guest of his brother, A. C. Clarke.

Miss Della Wales was renewing acquaintances in town this week.

Messrs. Guy Baker and Hiel Bowen, of Ottawa, were renewing acquaintances in town.

Mr. John R. McPherson, Bath, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

Mr. I. Cathro, Lindsay, spent a few days last week renewing acquaintances in Napanee.

Mrs. A. Lalonde, Toronto, spent last week with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Jos. R. Smith, Odessa, was a caller at our office on Friday.

Mr. Ethel Unger, Picton, was a caller at our office on Monday.

Mr. Will Fuller, of Tamworth, was in town Friday evening on his way to Montreal to spend Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Jewell and Master Willis, are visiting Mrs. Jewell's parents, at Picton.

Mrs. Capt. Baird entertained a number of her friends at Hudson's Park on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Hamilton Armstrong and little son left last week to join her husband at Carman, Man.

Mrs. Dr. Vrooman and children are holidaying at Twelve O'Clock Point.

Mr. J. S. Gallagher, Centreville, was a caller at our office on Tuesday. Mr. Gallagher was on his way to Midland where he has secured a position with the Georgian Bay Lumber Company.

Mrs. Jas. Young is spending a few days at Thousand Island Park.

Mr. Enos Spencer, Hay Bay, was a caller at our office on Tuesday.

Mrs. Hooper, Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Parks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Miller and family, and Mrs. F. D. Miller and family are spending a couple of weeks at Thousand Island Park.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baker and children spent a few days last week the guests of the Misses Heagle, Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Scovell, Kingston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dickinson.

Mrs. T. Wallace and daughter Mrs. I. J.

WHISKS

We have purchased a large quantity of whisks that regularly sell at 15c and 20c. We bought them at a good price and are going to give them to our customers at.....

9 CENTS.

each while they last.

J. P. LAWRAZON & CO.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Mr. E. McLaughlin has returned this week from a trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Jethro Card and son are spending a month with friends in Ogdensburg.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Botting and two children are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fralick.

Mrs. Hikok, of Watertown, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Brandon.

Mrs. Andrews, New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Ward.

Mr. Robert Boyes attended the Old Boys' reunion in Kingston, on Monday.

Mrs. Geo. Baughan and children spent a few days last week the guests of her father, Geo. Cummings, Kingston.

Mrs. J. T. Wilson, and two children, Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Wilson.

Mrs. Ezra Huffman and little son, South Fredericksburg, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Parks, South Napane.

The Misses Rodgers, London, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Wilson.

Miss Meta Martin is spending her holidays with friends at Roblin.

Miss Laura Loucks is spending her holidays at Tamworth.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Girdwood spent a few days this week, in Stirling.

Miss Bertha Lindsay spent a few days this week at McDonald.

Miss Nora Wakeford spent Wednesday in Kingston.

Mrs. Black is spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. Wm. Logan, Picton, is spending a week with friends in town.

Mrs. Sydney Dryden, and daughter Grace arrived home on Monday after spending three weeks with her sisters at Buffalo and Rochester.

Mrs. Ed. Hunt, Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry Mowers.

Henry Blewitt, Esq., of Boston, is in Napanee this week attending his mother's funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt spent Friday last in Belleville.

FARM FOR SALE—First class farm in the first concession Tyendinaga, lot No 29 containing 100 acres. Good brick house, frame barn, shed and drive house, orchard, two good wells, land well cultivated, about five acres of soft wood and cedar. The farm is situated within five miles of Deseronto, one-half mile from Marysville station and post office and convenient to church and school. Apply on premises.

MICHAEL FARREL.

FARM FOR SALE—That desirable and well known farm on South River Road known as the James Wagar Farm, containing 100 acres and more, be the same more or less. Composed of the west half of lot number nine, in the Fourth Concession of North Fredericksburgh. House, wood house, barn, drive-house, pig pen, all in good repair, two wells. Farm all fenced and under good cultivation. For further particulars, apply to

N. E. PARKS,

Napane, P. O.

FARM FOR SALE—The splendid 100 acre farm, formerly occupied by the late Robert Fox and being the south half of lot No. 29 in the 1st concession of the township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington. This farm is situated about 1 1/2 miles from the village of Camden East. Upon the farm is a good dwelling and ample and substantial barns and stables. There is wood upon the premises, and it is well fenced and watered. The Napane River also runs through the farm a few rods from the barn. The place is free from foul seed. Possession given in full. For further particulars apply to Donald Fox, upon the premises, or to Camden East P. O., or to HERRINGTON, WARNER, & GRANGE, Barristers, Napane.

26-tf.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GUARDIANSHIP OF HELEN WILLIAMS, INFANT DAUGHTER OF GEORGE HURLBERT WILLIAMS OF THE TOWN OF NAPANE IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, LIVERMAYN,

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication hereof application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Lennox and Addington for the appointment of George Hurlbert Williams, father of the above named infant as Guardian of the person and estate of the said infant.

GEORGE HURLBERT WILLIAMS,

By Deroche & Deroche his Solrs,

At Napane this 2nd day of August,

Baby's Hot Weather Necessities.

We do some part toward keeping baby healthy and comfortable during the summer by supplying the many articles in the way of feeding, nursing, teething and toilet goods which are absolute necessities in the proper care of a baby during trying hot weather.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.
The Prescription Druggist.

WATER POWER AT GLENORA.

The present is eminently a time of harnessing the all but unlimited water-power of Canada to bear the burden of producing the power, the wealth and the utilities needed by the people of this country. One of the great water privileges, and at the same time a wonder of scenic beauty, but little known is the Lake-on-the-Mountain at Glenora removed back only 300 feet from the edge of the high cliffs overlooking the Bay of Quinte. The lake has an area of about 400 acres, and by reason of its lofty elevation and the delightful breezes that blow over it has been the glory of the limited number of tourists that have hitherto visited its crystal waters.

To the enterprising of thought who knew of the great reserve force of hydric power lying dormant in the lake, it was ever a source of wonderment that its capacity for work was not being developed. Some years ago J. C. Wilson & Company erected a large flour mill and a foundry down at the bay and demonstrated the power of the water by running their entire plant with a four and one quarter-inch turbine wheel. The Wilson Company held their option on the lake, and refused all offers made them until the death of the senior member of the firm, when the Glenora Power Co. secured an option on the lake power. The purpose of the company is to develop electric power and build an electric railway line in Prince Edward county, which by reason of the fertility of its soil, the well-to-do character of its people and the special scenic attractions of the place offers an excellent opening for a railway line.

The company also purpose doing a big business in stone crushing, stone being available in large quantities, and shipments to Toronto and other points by water will make possible good trade. Another possible industry is a sugar factory at Picton for which light and power and water could well be supplied.

Vinegars.

We keep the best brands of white wine and cider vinegars. The kind you want for pickles, and cheap at GREY LION HARDWARE.



Bound By A Ring Is The Troth that Is Plighted.

When two hearts have found their affinity. We have engagement rings that will make your lady love's eyes sparkle with joy. And what's more, if it is a wed-ding ring, we can satisfy you and sell you a license thus keeping the whole matter "strictly private and confidential" — Our motto.

F. CHINNECK'S
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

and Mrs. F. D. Miller and family are spending a couple of weeks at Thousand Island Park.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baker and children spent a few days last week the guests of the Misses Heagle, Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Scovell, Kingston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dickinson.

Mrs. J. Weller and daughter Mrs. J. J. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke's daughters Misses Myrtle and Hazel, of Toronto have been spending a couple of weeks in town the guests of Mrs. Capt. Baird.

Miss Lizzie Rowlands, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Capt. Baird.

Mr. Fred Curry, Madoc, has purchased the boot and shoe business from Mr. T. F. Rutten.

Mrs. A. E. Paul spent Wednesday of this week in Camden East.

Mr. Geo. Paul, of Philadelphia, will arrive on Saturday to spend three weeks with friends here and at Roblin.

Rev. F. B. Stratton, Belleville, was in town on Wednesday, on business in connection with his excursion to Rochester on Aug. 8th.

Miss Ruby Le Roy and Miss Edna Amy, Camden East, attended the Garden Party given by Misses Allie and Muriel Paul on Thursday.

Mr. Rodger Richardson is renewing acquaintances in town.

Miss Gladys Vandewater, Buffalo, is spending a month with her aunt Mrs. R. Wales.

Mrs. Lendrick Saul left on Wednesday for Toronto where she will spend a week or two with relatives.

Miss Minnie Vanalstine spent this week the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alfred Joyce, Deseronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Mathieson are spending a week with relatives in Kingston.

Miss Lena Vine is spending the week the guest of Miss Ruby Sigsworth, Hartington.

Miss Carrie McMillan, Woodstock, is spending a month the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McMillan.

Miss Emma Diamond, Queensborough, returns home Saturday, after spending three weeks the guests of the Misses Sanderson.

Misses Mary and Charlotte Sanderson, leave on Saturday to spend a couple of weeks visiting relatives at Queensborough.

Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, Woodstock, left on Tuesday for Otokos, Man., to spend a month with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Smith.

Miss Allie McCabe and Mrs. R. E. Wales and son Roy returned on Tuesday after a three week's visit with her sisters in Rochester and Buffalo.

Misses Mildred Baughan and Mabel Cowan are visiting Mrs. Dunbar, Fredericksburgh.

Mr. Will Garratt, of Toronto, was calling on friends in Napanee last Monday.

Mr. Sellwood, of Boston, is visiting friends in Napanee this week.

Mr. J. E. Eakins, of Toronto, visiting Mrs. Warner, made a trip to Belleville Tuesday.

Miss Sarah Howard, of Boston, took in Bay Bay Excursion last Tuesday.

J. D. Carscallen, Banker, Jersey City, is spending a few days in Canada visiting old friends. He was in Napanee, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Thomas, Toronto, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Shipman, left for their future home in Rochester, N.Y., on Tuesday.

Miss Stella Douglas is spending her holidays with her grandmother Mrs. W. A. Fuller, Tamworth.

Mr. Frank McCoy, Peterborough is in town for a few days.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Wartman are spending a few days holidaying at Bogart's-on-the-Bay.

Mrs. Jas. Scott and son Cliff, Scott, leave for her home in New York, to day.

Shingles.

We keep all grades from \$1 per M. upward. Give us a call at R. J. WALES' STORE.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature
of *Chat. H. Fletcher*

spending three weeks with her sisters at Buffalo and Rochester.

Mrs. Ed. Hunt, Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry Mowers.

Henry Blewitt, Esq., of Boston, is in Napanee this week attending his mother's funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt spent Friday last in Belleville.

Mr. Arthur Hale, Toronto, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. John Pratt.

Mrs. Edward Fowler, Rochester, spent a few days last week with Mrs. E. Martin.

Miss Pearl McLiver, Toronto, is spending her holidays in town.

Miss Hattie Kennedy, Tamworth, spent a few days this week the guest of Miss Grace Loucks.

to Miss Elia Hosey, Toronto, arrived in town on Wednesday to spend a couple of weeks with Mrs. Capt. Baird.

Mrs. Dusty, Guelph, is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Stevens.

Mrs. A. E. Lang, of Toronto, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Warner, John Street, Napanee.

Miss Cavillhill, of Ottawa, visiting Miss Pearl Perry, of our town, left on Monday after a very pleasant visit of five weeks.

Miss Keegy, Dundas; Miss Miles, Hamilton; Miss Harrison, Keene, are the guests of Miss Gladys Grange, John street, for a few days.

Mrs. Shibley, Napanee, had a very pleasant visit with friends at Sharbot Lake this week.

Mr. Will Frizzell, of the post office staff, was acting railway mail clerk of the B. of Q. Railway last week during the illness of Mr. Doller.

Doctor Oscar Daly, Dentist, Kingston, was in Napanee Monday.

DEATHS

BLEWITT—At Napanee, on Friday, July 28th, 1905, Maria Blewitt, wife of the late James Blewitt, aged 86 years.

MARRIAGES.

WARREN-BIRRELL—At 452 Spence St. Winnipeg, Man., on Wednesday July 10th by Rev. J. W. MacMillan of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Mary Agnes (Mamie) third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Birrell to Edward S. Warren of Newark, N.J.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication hereof application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Lennox and Addington for the appointment of George Hurlbert Williams, father of the above named infant as Guardian of the person and estate of the said infant.

GEORGE HURLBERT WILLIAMS,
By Deroche & Deroche his Sol's,
Dated at Napanee this 2nd day of August,
A.D. 1905. 34c



The STA-ZON is the latest eyeglass success. We recommend them for comfort, security, durability and neatness. We measure the defect in your vision and exactly neutralize it with lenses.

H. E. Smith

The Western Methodist excursion to Hay Bay on Tuesday, and the C.M.B.A. excursion to Glen Island on Wednesday were both well patronized. The Str. Reindeer carried both excursions.

Mr. H. J. Hill for many years manager of the Toronto Exhibition, died at the Island after a protracted illness.

Beekeepers Supplies, Sections, Section and Foundation Comb.

MADOLE & WILSON.

AT DALTON'S

Furniture Warerooms

Commencing Saturday, July 29th, and ending Aug. 12th, there will be

SPECIAL SALE OF ROCKING CHAIRS

in order to make room for a large amount which is ordered.

Here are a few items just mentioned :

- 1 Rockers, all $\frac{1}{4}$ cut oak, and Polished, regular \$8.00, for **\$6.75**.
- 2 Rockers, solid oak, upholstered with silk and spring bottoms, regular \$5.50 for **\$4.35**.
- 1 Rocker, $\frac{1}{2}$ cut oak, rolled seat, regular \$5.75 for **\$4.50**.
- 2 Rockers, solid oak, Cobbler seat, regular \$3.00 for **\$2.15**.

Also the balance of our Veranda chairs to go at cost.

Be sure and see our bargains before buying.

AT

DALTON'S.

The Value of Laughter

He is in a group of boys who have assembled in the outer office of Messrs. Peters and Plunkett, wholesale grocers, in answer to an advertisement for an office-boy, "bright and of good habits."

Eight boys are here to be chosen from, and seven of them are far more generously endowed than William with the requisite qualification of brilliancy, if not of rectitude.

To be frank, William is stupid. He has a fat little body, giving rich promise of mature amplification, red hair and cheeks, light-colored eyes, and lashes still lighter. He is the least promising of the applicants.

The junior member of the firm enters briskly to make the selection; he runs his eye over the group, allows it to rest upon a neat-looking youth, whose age he inquires.

"I suppose if you get the job you'll expect to be made one of the firm in a couple of weeks?" says Mr. Plunkett, in that bantering and grimly humorous way that he knows boys cannot appreciate.

The lad is giving utterance to an awkward but sincere disclaimer, when a laugh shatters the silence in William's vicinity.

It is not the abashed, uneasy, platonic chuckle of awed juvenility, but a sustained, appreciative laugh of infinite fluency, apparently expressing rare discernment and ready sympathy, the kind of thing we so frequently miss after saying one of our best things.

Its effect upon Plunkett is electrical. As the last grateful cadence expires, he dismisses the seven expectants, and consummates a business alliance with William.

Plunkett had always been a facetious man, and, thenceforth, encouraged by William, he developed amazingly. The spontaneous expressions of approval which his sallies invariably elicited not only explained what had at times perplexed Plunkett —namely, the precise nature of his superiority to the general run of humanity—but they exalted William in his estimation as a youth possessing mental fibre of unusual excellence.

Plunkett treated William with marked consideration in their business intercourse, and to his commercial friends spoke of his office-boy as a prodigy.

The environments of the grocery trade may not seem adapted to the development of a humorous brain; but Plunkett said a surprising number of funny things during the day, and William's tuneful and sympathetic laughter thereto was always satisfying.

He never laughed at the wrong time; he knew what to expect when Plunkett relaxed his facial rigidity, crossed his hands leisurely over his stomach, and looked down at him in an unctuous, fatherly sort of way, expressing perfect confidence in William's risible complaisance.

His laugh never grated. True, you could analyze it as a contortion of the labial muscles, a rolling of the eyes, and a sonorous and rhythmically interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs; but that gives no idea of the subtle and elusive sympathy, the expression of keen enjoyment that enlivened its every intonation and justified Plunkett's self-confessed belief in his own genius.

Being a stupid boy, William never made any personal attempt at hum-

plain. Let us cultivate a strong and obvious disposition to spontaneous risibility.

Observe my friend, as I favor him with one of my choice witticisms. If his friendship is sincere, and he has no ulterior design upon me or my purse, he greets it with a look of jaded apathy, or, perchance, emits three dry, abbreviated chuckles, which are merged into an elongated "Y-e-s," with falling inflection, that says, "Thought of the same thing myself a thousand times, I assure you, but never thought it worth saying."

If, however, he has a point to make with me, he laughs a halting, constrained chest laugh that hints at a secret and gnawing sorrow, and, if prone to dissimulation, he contorts his face fearfully, and shakes his sides with palpable inconvenience.

Let us discard this amateur and mechanical cackulation that must irritate our friend, and cultivate that hearty, sympathetic, soulful laugh that brought William his reward, striving to mingle delicately with it a mute confession of our own inability to say anything half so witty as that which engages us.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

There is a singular coincidence about the two English Royal Princesses named Louise. They are both the daughters of British monarchs, they are of very fair complexion, and both married out of the blood Royal. Each also selected Scottish peers—the Dukes of Argyll and Fife—both of whom are as fair-skinned as their wives. Still further goes the coincidence, for neither of the Royal duchesses has presented her husband with a male heir.

One of the most picturesque characters in Europe is the Countess Schimmelmann of Denmark. She devotes her life to missionary work. For eight years she has travelled extensively in heathen lands. She sold nearly all her property, and out of the proceeds bought the Pigeon, a vessel with which she visited fifty-seven cities in fifteen countries, preaching the Gospel to sailors and the poor. She has founded religious journals in England and America. This method of spending money does not appeal to her relatives, who do not share her views. She has adopted three children and given them her name.

The Empress of Russia spends \$10,000 a year on perfumes, pastes, soaps, and toilet waters, which she has sent to her exclusively from the French capital. Violet is Her Majesty's favorite scent, but her taste in perfumes is so catholic and general that every day she vaporizes the Royal apartments with the concentrated essences of lilac, jasmine, narcissus, Jonquil, tuberose, and white violets. The Empress's toilet water is perfumed with violets, which are gathered specially at Grasse between five and seven o'clock in the evening—the time when, according to Her Majesty, their perfume is the most delicate.

Some time ago, when King Oscar of Sweden was on his way to Norway, the Royal train stopped at Sollefteå Station. The platform was deserted by all save two bowing officials, the stationmaster and the captain of police. "Where are my people?" the King sternly inquired. "Your most gracious Majesty," the stationmaster humbly replied, "I have excluded everybody from the station while your Majesty is here." There was a look of annoyance on the King's face as he said: "Then I will go out to greet my people." And so he did, and was rewarded by the hearty welcome which he received from the crowd outside the station.

The Japanese Emperor's yearly expenses of living are limited. For this purpose he draws \$3,000,000 from

THE DRINKS OF NATIONS THEY LASHED THEM THEN THE

WIDE VARIANCE IN WHAT THEY CONSUME.

Americans Drink More Coffee, Englishmen More Beer Than Any Other Nation.

Nations differ in what they drink far more than in their dress or speech, the size of their armies, or the amount of their national debt, says the New York Tribune. In their use of coffee, for example, the Americans and the Russian offer as great a contrast as an octogenarian and a year old babe. On an average the American drinks as much coffee in one day as does the Muscovite in eighty days. In the consumption of tea, beer, and wine, the English and the Italians differ to a still more startling degree. In one day the average Britisher sips as much tea as eighteen hundred Italians, and in the same length of time he swallows enough beer to keep the average Italian supplied for six months. Yet in wine drinking the Italian shows that he can equal eighty-four John Bull's.

According to the latest statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington, it appears that the American is fairly temperate, when compared with some of his European brothers. He drinks less beer than the Englishman, the German, or the Austrian. In the use of spirituous liquors he falls still further behind, and finds himself outclassed by the Austrian, the Hungarian, the German, and the Frenchman. He also ranks fifth among the nations as

A WINE DRINKER.

The Frenchman, the Italian, the Austrian, and the German go ahead of him.

The American, far more than many Europeans, seeks refreshment and renewed energy in the "cup which invigorates, but does not intoxicate." Coffee and tea are his favorite beverages. On an average he drinks more coffee than the native of any country of the Old World, and when classed with Europeans he is surpassed only by the English in his use of tea.

The comparative temperance of the American, furthermore, would seem to be little endangered by the great immigration hither at the present time of Russians and Italians. In the use of spirits the Italian is at the very bottom of the list of Europeans. He also drinks less beer than any of his neighbors. He drinks considerable wine, but it is a wine that contains little alcohol, and even in this category he falls some distance behind the French. The Russian ranks sixth in the consumption of spirits, and he drinks one-thirtieth as much beer as the Englishman. He also uses so little wine that not even an estimate is obtainable of how much he does drink.

Should an American, an Englishman, a Frenchman, an Austrian, a German, an Italian, and a Russian sit down to a table together and order drinks in a quality that would

show the relative consumption of these beverages by their respective peoples, some would get enough for a bath, while others would obtain only a few swallows. If they should take tea, for instance, the Englishman would find himself confronted with 1,800 cups, the American with 400, the Russian with 275, the German with 36, the Austrian with 20, the Frenchman with 18, and the Italian with only one.

If the tea should prove unsatisfactory and the party order beer, the Englishman again would prove himself

THE HEAVIEST DRINKER.

He would be found to rank considerably ahead of the German, who is generally supposed to swallow most

PUNISHMENT OF SOLDIERS FEUD AND SAILORS.

Seamen Were Liable to 1,000 Pains Lashes Only Forty Years Ago.

"The good old days," a familiar enough phrase, has no real meaning, so far as our sailors and soldiers are concerned. As compared with the present, the old days were times of terrible hardships for those entrusted with the upkeep of our good name. Less than a hundred years ago men were "pressed" into the services, and whether they volunteered to go afoot or were carried off against their will, the treatment meted out was not calculated to inspire men with a loyal and self-sacrificing devotion, says an English paper.

"The good old times" were more particularly bad for those soldiers and sailors who possessed of a rollicking spirit, occasionally held discipline in scant respect.

A LIFE FOR A TOOTH.

It will shock many to know that well within living memory sailors were condemned to death for assaulting superior officers. For the comparatively small offence of dislodging a young officer's front tooth by a blow with his fist, a sailor was sentenced to be hanged at the yard-arm of his ship, then stationed at one of our dockyard ports, about fifty years ago. But in this particular instance a reprieve came at a late hour, the sentence being reduced to imprisonment for life.

Court-martial sentences are severe in those days, but they do not compare with "six years' imprisonment for using insulting language to a superior officer," and "seven years' imprisonment for attempting to desert his Majesty's service." In the "good old days" an English admiral was shot for neglecting to negotiate the French fleet closely.

ABOLISHED IN SIXTY-EIGHT.

Not until March, 1868, was flogging abolished in the army, and then only in times of peace, whilst this form of punishment is still practised in the navy. Exactly a hundred years ago a seaman of the Tribune received 150 lashes with the "cat" for desertion at Spithead, and was deprived of a share of the ship's prize-money.

A hundred and fifty lashes, however, must have been nothing as compared with the "mail-listed" discipline shown in India about the same period. A soldier assaulted a sergeant with a bayonet, and was ordered to receive 1,000 lashes, a sentence which brought a rebuke from the Commander-in-Chief, who received "with the greatest surprise and concern, the opinion and sentence, which his duty to the service will not permit him to approve, and which he cannot confirm without directing the court to revise their sentence, and warning them of the dangerous consequences that must result to the army from such mistaken leniency!" The Commander-in-Chief therefore warns the court, if they regard the service, and as they value their honor, not to let a mistaken pride prevent their altering the sentence."

INADEQUATE SENTENCE.

The sentence of another private to receive 1,300 lashes for striking the adjutant of his regiment called forth the official comment that there was "nothing to warrant the lenient award of the court."

Perhaps in one respect only do the court-martial of the "good old days" correspond with those of the present, and that is in their extraordinary capriciousness. There are innumerable instances of this, but the cases which were tried in the old days—especially in India—afford the most

from the lungs; but that gives no idea of the subtle and elusive sympathy, the expression of keen enjoyment that enlivened its every intonation and justified Plunkett's self-confessed belief in his own genius.

Being a stupid boy, William never made any personal attempt at humor, and thus retained his employer's respect. His remarks were few, and as brief as was consistent with a reasonably intelligent exposure of the exigencies of the moment. Consequently, Plunkett said, "There is a deep fellow for you."

* * * * *

Parkers was book-keeper, and maintained inimical relations with William until the day he utilized him for the delivery of a message, adjuring him, under penalty of acquiring a successor, "Don't let the grass grow under your heels."

William's violent and uncontrollable mirth, provoked by this bon mot, brought out Plunkett from the inner office, who aggravated the paxoxism by a timely and characteristic jest; and William departed upon his errand in ebullient enjoyment of the privilege that marks man's superiority over the field, or any beasts, for that matter.

Parkers and Plunkett were wonderfully drawn together by this episode; each wanted to grasp the other's hand, but neither braved the initiative. Parkers said, "Bright boy, that!" and Plunkett said, "He is so; help him along whenever you can, Parkers."

* * * * *

Parkers' sudden discovery of himself as a humorist received daily confirmation from William. True, the remark above quoted was his only real pleasure; but then he was busy with columns of figures all day, and had no leisure to study the columns of comic journals, and try to be original, and, besides, he ascertained that frequent iteration did not impair the efficiency of his jest, for William's enjoyment of the same was always plenary.

So William discharged many errands whose sole animus was Parkers' desire to revel in that insidious laugh. In return, he educated William, who, though moderate in his absorption of business principles, was patient, and possessed a retentive mind.

William was never loquacious, never boisterous, and never called "Bill."

* * * * *

As the years passed on, William labored at Parkers' ledgers and accounts with zealous vigor, until he could readily distinguish invoices from bills of lading.

Plunkett had him invited to city banquets, and soon Plunkett was known as a witty after-dinner speaker. In due time he married Plunkett's daughter. To-day he is middle-aged, portly, and a member of the firm.

He has a comfortable home, with the most elegant red-plush furniture in the parlor, the doors of which are draped with costly yellow portieres, while the walls are decorated with some lovely landscapes received from the tea company in Ceylon, also with oil paintings, for which William reluctantly confesses to have paid an enormous figure.

He usually wears a frock-coat and a white tie, as these are his ideals of personal elegance, and altogether he has nothing to wish for.

His laugh has mellowed and matured somewhat, but is as easily excited as ever, because it is due to a nervous affection. When he laughs now his eyes show a mystical light that seems to indicate some secret enjoyment of your joke, some point that only he could discover, which convinces you that you are a sly one. In reality, William is wondering why he laughs.

* * * * *

The moral of this little tale is

there was a look of annoyance on the King's face as he said: "Then I will go out to greet my people." And so he did, and was rewarded by the hearty welcome which he received from the crowd outside the station.

The Japanese Emperor's yearly expenses of living are limited. For this purpose he draws \$3,000,000 from the national treasury. His personal wealth is not to be spent on his own living, so that \$3,000,000 is really his salary as manager of the country. He is required to pay out of it a good many employees. The Emperor's daily fare is Japanese. He is perfectly satisfied for breakfast with a bowl of bean soup and a few other dishes, but his dinner usually appears in splendid style, in some twenty courses, although he always denounces it as a useless extravagance. When any official feast is held—the cherry-blossom viewing party at the Kishikawa Botanical Garden or the chrysanthemum party at the Asaka Palace, for instance—he will not spare any expense in preparing an elegant European banquet.

Princess Irene, the wife of Prince Henry of Prussia, enjoys the unique distinction of having more godfathers than any other woman in the world—namely, 4,000. Born in the course of the war of 1866, her father, Prince Henry of Hesse, requested the officers and men of the Hessian regiments forming part of the cavalry brigade under his command to stand sponsors to his baby-girl, and at the christening, which took place on the termination of hostilities, delegations of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men from each regiment were present in order to express in the names of their respective corps the readiness of the latter to assume the customary spiritual, moral, and material obligations towards their god-child. The name Irene—which means peace—was given to the little Princess, whose christening was coincident with the end of the war.

SOME ANIMAL DISLIKES.

Horses Hate Camels as Much as They Love Dogs.

"In some towns they won't let us show," said the circus man, "unless we have no camels with us. Camels are a serious drawback to shows. Horses are so much afraid of them that lots of towns won't let a camel enter their gates."

"A horse won't go near a piece of ground a camel has stood on. The very smell of a camel in the air will make a horse tremble and sweat. And this fear isn't only found occasionally in a horse here and there. It is found in every horse all over the world. Queer, isn't it? I often wonder why it is. Cattle hate dogs in the same way, and cats hate dogs so, too. Here, though, we can account for the hatred. Dogs in primitive times fed on cattle, no doubt, and even to-day here and there, they kill and feed on kittens."

"Horses love dogs. I'm sure I don't know why. Dogs fear no animals but panthers and leopards. You can take a dog up to a lion's or tiger's cage and he will show no fear; but take him up to the cage of a panther or a leopard and he will tremble and moan and slink away out of sight."

"All very puzzling, isn't it?"

MONEY FOR SOMEBODY.

Among the many varieties of cactus there is one which is known as the prickly pear; it is a rather attractive-looking plant, but its leaves are covered with hair sharp enough to pierce the hands of anyone who is so rash as to touch it. The plant came originally from America, but after it was introduced in some manner or other into Queensland it spread so rapidly and to such an extent that in some districts it has practically destroyed all other vegetation. The Queensland Government is still offering a reward of £5,000 to anyone who can devise a method by which it can be completely eradicated.

If the tea should prove unsatisfactory and the party order beer, the Englishman again would prove himself.

THE HEAVIEST DRINKER.

He would be found to rank considerably ahead of the German, who is generally supposed to swallow most of this beverage. He would get 175 glasses, while the German would take 150, the Austrian 100, the American 90, the Frenchman 87, the Russian 5, and the Italian only one.

In case the weather should turn suddenly cold and the little assemblage decided that "something hot" would be better, and everyone order spirits, the Austrian would then outclass all the others. Nevertheless, he would not distance his rivals to any great extent. It would be found that liquor suits the taste of the various drinkers far more evenly than any of the other beverages ordered. The Austrian would, for example, take nine glasses, the German six, the Frenchman five, the American, the Englishman, and the Russian four (though the American's glasses would contain a trifle more than the Englishman's and the Englishman's "a bit" more than the Russian's), while the Italian would satisfy himself with one.

Should the liquor prove too hot without a weaker drink afterward, and all agree on wine for their farewell toasts, the Frenchman would then "outswallow" his companions. His order would call for 100 glasses, while the Italian would content himself with 81, the Austrian with 17, the German with 6, the American with a glass and a half, and the Englishman with one.

If at the end of this convivial scene the party should think some coffee would steady their nerves, the American would at last be found in the lead. He would ask for 60 cups, while the German would order 32, the Frenchman 21, the Austrian 10, the Italian 6, the Englishman 3, and the Russian only one.

STRANGE EYE DISEASE.

Now Raging in British Central Africa.

A somewhat remarkable eye disease is at present prevalent in several parts of British Central Africa, northeastern Rhodesia and in Portuguese Zambesia. At first it was noticeable in cattle, sheep and goats, and only recently was it found to have attacked the natives says the London Daily Mail.

The disease is at present raging from Port Herald, a British station on the Zambesi, right on toward Tete, a distance of over two hundred miles, and at this latter place it is reported to be quite an epidemic.

Mr. William Arnott, a traveler, who recently returned from Tete, states that he observed hundreds who were suffering from the disease, and a large number were totally blind. One of the sights of Tete on a Sunday morning is the long lines of blind people who enter the town to beg, each string being led by a little boy or girl.

At first a white spot is observed on the eyeball, and this in a short space of time becomes highly inflamed. The eye then discharges a white, milky fluid, and the whole of the eye becomes covered with a white film. This is the critical stage of the malady, and if the disease is very severe the eyeball bursts, thus destroying the sight entirely.

SCHOOLS IN CHINA.

The Imperial decree regarding the appropriation of temples for schools, says the Shanghai North China Herald, is being carried out in Anhul. At Luchoufu, four very large images, servants to the god of literature, have been torn down to make room for little Chinese boys to sit, English.

awful or the court.

Perhaps in one respect only do the court-martial of the "good old days" correspond with those of the present, and that is in their extraordinary curiosities. There are innumerable instances of this; but the cases which were tried in the old days—especially in India—afford the most interesting reading. A private, convicted of mutiny—he having fired at and wounded a corporal—was hanged, whilst another private, who charged a sergeant with a fixed bayonet, and was convicted of mutiny, suffered 14 days' imprisonment! What a comparison this last mentioned sentence makes with that of the soldier who received 600 lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails for saying that he did not consider a lieutenant's conduct that of a gentleman! An artilleryman who expressed the opinion that his colonel was incapable of drilling a girls' school was ordered 25 lashes. And yet we speak of the "good old days"!

KITCHENER'S WORK IN INDIA.

Removing Abuses From the Native Soldiers.

The manner in which Lord Kitchener has interested himself in the wants and the idiosyncrasies of the native soldiers has been little understood at home, and a few details on this subject to those who are not acquainted with the facts will be of interest. One of the greatest grievances of the native soldier for a long time past has been the question of kit money. The native soldier receives certain free issues of clothing periodically, and has to provide himself with the rest of his kit—namely great coat, boots, khaki suits, pagris, haversack, water-bottle, blankets, bedding, under-clothing, etc. Towards these expenses the Government has hitherto contributed a small sum on enlistment and annually thereafter. These amounts were totally inadequate and Lord Kitchener has succeeded in raising the amount. He is endeavoring to increase this amount, and hopes to arrange matters so that the native soldier will receive a free kit, and a legitimate grievance will be redressed. The clothing regulations are also in course of alteration for the benefit of the men. Most of the work of the army is done in khaki, and the cloth uniform is seldom worn. The men draw cloth clothing under the regulation more often than they really require it, and there results loss to the State without corresponding gain to the men. Lord Kitchener has, therefore, proposed that a sum representing the annual value of the clothing now supplied shall be credited to the soldier, and that he shall in the future buy his cloth clothing from the clothing factory only when it is required. A careful man will make his suit last for several years. Two other important concessions to the soldier, due to the personal appeal of the Commander-in-Chief in India, may also be given as examples of the attention devoted to the native troops. The lines of India have permitted soldiers proceeding home on leave to pay single fares for a double ticket. Considering the distances between some regiments and their homes this concession is important. It is additional to the permission granted to the thirty per cent. of men in each regiment to proceed home on furlough each year without cost to themselves.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

There are now about 800,000 professing Christians of all denominations in Japan, 10,000 of whom are Protestants, or one in every thousand of population, yet in the Imperial House of Representatives they stand one in fifty-four. The church membership in 1903 was as follows: Protestant, 55,815; Catholic, 58,086; Greek Church, 27,866.

THE MAKING OF PEACE

ARE WE OVER-EDUCATED?

SCHOOL SMOKING ROOM

M. ALPHONSE BERTILLON

PECULIARITIES WHICH MUST BE OBSERVED.

0. Points Which the High Contracting Parties Take Into Consideration.

Just as in the war between Russia and Japan we have lately witnessed one of the most terrible conflicts ever recorded in history, so, in the peace that is said to be in the making, there will be a memorable and epoch-making settlement. Some people seem to imagine that when the representatives of the belligerent nations come together as the "high contracting parties," as they are called, to a treaty of peace, they can make what terms they like as between themselves, but this is not entirely the case. Here, as in the course of the war, they have to pay strict respect to the canons and traditions of international law.

One of the most delicate points for settlement in cases of this sort, where the theatre of war is so vast and when no armistice is concluded beforehand, is to determine the exact time at which the treaty of peace shall become operative at certain places to which the news may be difficult to convey. Careful calculations are made and these various times are settled, and until the official news arrives the belligerents at these places are justified in waging war, even though they know that at headquarters peace has been concluded.

The reason for this principle of international law is that if a combatant officer were to be expected to accept information of this kind from anyone except his own Government he would lay himself open to be deceived in

THE MOST SERIOUS MANNER, and in some extraordinary cases his conduct in continuing warlike acts, even though certain that peace had been agreed upon, has been justified by international tribunals, who have only made the reservation that his country shall reap no advantage from these acts, and that any land or spoils that he may gain by them shall be given up afterwards.

The leading case in the matter, and that which is always quoted when disputes arise, is that which is known as the case of the *Swineherd*. This was an English ship which was provided with letters of marque, and which sailed from Calcutta for England before the end of the period of five months fixed by the Treaty of Amiens for the termination of hostilities in the Indian seas, but after the news of peace had arrived at Calcutta and after a proclamation of George III. requiring his subjects to abstain from hostilities from the time fixed and mentioned in this proclamation had been published in a Calcutta paper. The *Swineherd* had a copy of this proclamation on board, but soon after she had left port she was captured by a French privateer, the *Bellona*. She could offer no resistance, as, taking peace for granted, she had only enough powder on board for signalling purposes.

Now, the captain of the *Bellona* had been informed by other vessels that peace had been concluded, he was shown the proclamation, and he had no room to doubt that the intentions of the *Swineherd* were peaceful. However, the *Swineherd* was considered in France as a good prize, and international law upheld the decision for the reasons already given, so that the case stands as a standard to the present time.

It is also held by international law that when peace has once been signed the late combatants are bound to look upon it as a fresh beginning, a point behind which neither side may look. There are not allowed to be

AN ARTICLE ON THE SUBJECT OF SCHOOLING.

Smattering of Scholarship Does Some People More Harm Than Good.

"Young men and women will continue to pour into London from the country districts as long as a smattering of geography and arithmetic flatters them into the delusion that they are educated, and that knowledge of the useless kind that has been drummed into them is the high road to fortune."

So writes Mr. Harold E. Gorst in his book, "The Curse of Education."

The question is: Can any good be done by educating a man or woman above his or her station in life? Certain well-known theorists argue that a girl, for example, who is born to a very humble station in life should be taught from early girlhood how to cook, sew, and clean. She would then be content to become a domestic servant, and would excel as such. Instead, by our present system of education, she ~~acquires~~ a smattering of elocution and music, and considers herself, in consequence, fit to be a lady, and from that moment is good for nothing.

BLISSFUL IGNORANCE.

According to these theorists, then, it would appear that a man must tamely accept a life of drudgery because his father was a drudge. He will then be a good drudge—a contented drudge.

There is much to be said, however, for the theory that, by cramming into a boy's mind an immense amount of general knowledge, most of which is distasteful, and absolutely useless to him—his natural abilities in special directions are nipped in the bud. Given two or three blunt tools, a few tacks and some firewood, many a boy will grow quite enthusiastic, making all kinds of crude toys for himself. If trained to woodwork such a boy would probably enjoy his work, and be a boon to his fellow-creatures; but the Government says he must commit to memory the exact date when Mary Queen of Scots died, where and when King John signed the Magna Charta, and the names of Henry VIII's eight wives. He is kept so busy cramming his head in this senseless fashion that he has no time to learn how to make a table, and after a few years of this process of "education" he has no inclination either. Thus the world misses a good workman, and eventually sends to a workhouse a person who may be a walking history of England, but cannot find a means of earning bread and butter.

True, some of these very schools which cram boys of a hundred distinct temperaments with the same facts, and in the same manner, turn out real geniuses every year; but that is in spite of the crippling system of education, not because of it.

CRIPPLED BY LESSONS.

Taking ten men who have in them at birth, the makings of really valuable citizens, possibly one weathers the withering storm of our educational mill; the other nine have their individuality, their originality, their natural genius ruthlessly stamped out of them before they leave school. Their minds have become as uniform as the clothing of the police, and they and the world suffer for it.

"Nature," says Mr. Gorst, "never intended all men to be cast in the same mould. The stupidity of giving every scholar the same mental outfit is so self-evident as scarcely to need further comment. Even following the modern plan of stuffing minds instead of developing them, one would have thought that common sense would dictate the necessity of

TEACHER WHO ALLOWS OLDER BOYS PIPES.

In Return They Prevent Surreptitious Smokes Among Juniors.

The evil effects of smoking among very young boys have been so often discussed that it comes as something of a shock to learn that the principals of certain schools are advocating the adoption of smoking rooms for the pupils, hoping that thereby they will, at least, be able to control the habit.

Many Italian schools have long enjoyed the luxury of smoking rooms, where the scholars can retire during off hours and indulge in a peaceful pipe or a soothing cigar, and it is declared by the principals in these colleges that recognition in this way goes far towards lessening the evil. The idea has also been followed in foreign countries where Italian schools have been founded, and in one of these in New York the smoking room is very popular.

The writer recently paid a visit to this juvenile smoking room and had a short conversation with a gentleman connected with the school, who stated that the "smoking salon," as the boys called it, had been in existence nearly a year, and had answered admirably the purpose for which it was intended, viz., the prevention of boys smoking on the sly.

MAKES THEM COMFORTABLE.

The room was comfortably and even tastefully furnished with easy chairs, couches, small tables, and bookcases, containing good literature in English and French, as well as Italian. There were pipe racks, tobacco jars, ash trays, etc., and the room was kept at an even temperature by means of an easily adjusted radiator. Two or three boys were seated there reading, pipes in their mouths, and a look of quiet delight on their southern features.

I was then introduced to the principal, who stated that the room was much appreciated by the boys. "For years," said this gentleman, "I had constantly been coming across our boys smoking on the sly in the play grounds and even behind their desks, and though I punished them it seemed to do no good. The younger boys are not permitted the use of the smoking room—only those of seventeen and upwards.

"No smoking to excess, of course, is permitted, the room being open at certain hours only. Our great object is not so much to lessen the habit of smoking among youths as to stamp out excessive cigarette smoking, which to my mind is answerable for many evil effects when indulged in by young boys.

OVER SEVENTEEN ONLY.

"As I have mentioned already, no boy under seventeen is allowed the use of the smoking room, and as soon as he had reached that age and expressed a desire to avail himself of its privileges he is expected to give the principals every assistance in stamping out smoking among the very young. He is supposed to report any case of juvenile smoking which may come under his notice, and I find that, as a rule, he does not shirk this duty.

"I believe this plan of having a smoking room for the elder boys is an excellent one, and should be adopted in every school where the cigarette habit among very young boys has taken firm root. The plan has the sanction of the Children's Aid Society, who now thoroughly believe in its efficacy, and who are advocating its adoption in other schools and colleges. Perhaps you are not aware that in some girls'

MEASURER OF MEN TELLS OF HIS SYSTEM.

Characteristic Shapes and Dimensions of Bones of Each Individual.

"I learned the foundations of my finger print knowledge from the English."

This striking and at the same time characteristically modest utterance was made to me in an interview, says a writer in the *London Daily Express*, by M. Alphonse Bertillon, the great French anthropometrical expert, the man whose name is closely associated the world over with the identification of criminals by measurements and finger prints.

M. Bertillon was fresh from the witness box at Bow street, where he had been giving some of his deadly finger print evidence with regard to the recent ghastly crop of Paris murders.

In appearance M. Bertillon is the serene thinker rather than the man of action, the scientist of the cloister rather than the public figure of the forum. To talk with him is to see that he has thought out the finger print system bit by bit, arch by arch, loop by loop, whorl by whorl, even as he has thought out the science of anthropometry millimeter by millimeter.

A high forehead, a well balanced brow, a thin oval face, a pair of serene dark eyes, a dark mustache, obviously French, but not too pronounced in curl, a trim dark beard, a complexion strongly reminiscent of parchment, long and delicate fingers, a tallish, lightish frame and the ribbon of the Legion of Honor almost imperceptible on the lapel of his coat—such, in brief, is M. Alphonse Bertillon.

THE TERROR OF CRIMINALS.

"Do you think, M. Bertillon," I asked him, "that the science of measurements will ever supplant the science of finger prints?"

"No," he answered, very quietly. "I think the human measurement system will supplement and assist the finger system in the ultimate marking down and tabulating of practically every known or potential criminal in the civilized world. The sister sciences will go hand in hand."

"The science that is based upon the fact that each different individual has among his bones certain characteristic shapes and dimensions will march forward in unison with the science which arises from the circumstance that the finger prints of practically everybody are different from the finger prints of anybody else. Both these truths and the application of them in every day criminal search and detection have been of enormous service to us in France, and have helped to rid respectable society of many of the human harpies who prey upon it."

"And what led you to take up the study and practise of finger print science?"

"Reading of the work of Herschel and Galton, I looked into what they were doing as pioneers of the finger print system. I became deeply interested. I soon found that they were right, and I started collecting finger prints of friends and of criminals myself."

"My subsequent experience in actual criminal practise has shown me that if two finger prints tally exactly it is practically certain that they are the prints of

ONE AND THE SAME PERSON however many of the population of the entire world may have passed that way and have handled the article on which the print has been made."

"And the sister science to finger prints, your own gift to the world, the science of the measurement of man, how did you first come to think that out?"

the decision for the reasons already given, so that the case stands as a standard to the present time.

It is also held by international law that when peace has once been signed the late combatants are bound to look upon it as a fresh beginning, a point behind which neither side may look. There are not allowed to be officially any recriminations as to what took place before the war, and war cannot subsequently be renewed.

ON THE SAME GROUNDS.

If it were there would be international interference to support this principle.

The law of nations pays particular attention to the interests of private and commercial persons, subjects of the Powers that were at war, in the new and happier state of things that arises when peace is agreed upon. Contracts entered into between business houses in the rival countries before war broke out were necessarily suspended during its progress, but the law has it that, unless they are of a kind that renewal is impossible, they are renewed after peace is signed just as if nothing had happened in the meantime.

Thus, Tchito of Japan, who five years ago agreed to sell rice to Plovski of Russia for ten years, will after the settlement of the treaty begin again to do so from the point where he left off when his country's torpedo-boats began operations on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. In the meantime Plovski may have forgotten all about the contract, and even, in those hard times in Russia, gone into another line of business, but Tchito can force him to keep on buying the rice.

Another leading case shows an odd point. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 the German Government entered into contracts with certain French persons for cutting wood in French forests. After peace was settled the Germans claimed that the French Government should allow them to complete the cutting, inasmuch as the German Government had acted within its rights in making the contract. The French Government held that the restoration of its authority over this territory had automatically concluded this contract, and eventually Germany acquiesced that this was a correct statement of the international law upon the subject.—London Tit-Bits.

NO CHANCE FOR IMITATORS.

Success cannot be copied, nor successfully imitated. It is an original force, a creative process. Every man will be a failure just in proportion as he gets away from himself and tries to be somebody else and to express somebody else instead of himself. Power comes from within or from nowhere. Be yourself. Listen to the voice within. There is room for improvement in every profession, in every trade, and in every business. The world wants men who can do things in new and better ways. Don't think because your plan or idea has no precedent or because you are young and inexperienced that you will not get a hearing. The man who has anything new and valuable to give to the world will be listened to and will be followed. The man of strong individuality, who dares to think his own thought and originate his own method and who is not afraid to be himself, not a copy of some one else, quickly gets recognition. Nothing else will attract the attention of your employer or the rest of the world so quickly as originality and unique ways of doing things, especially if they are effective.

Miss Jilt—"I'm sorry. No doubt you'll find some other girl who'll make you forget me." Old Klosehman—"Oh, but I can never forget you." Miss Jilt—"Nonsense. You did it on my last birthday without any trouble."

intended all men to be cast in the same mould. The stupidity of giving every scholar the same mental outfit is so self-evident as scarcely to need further comment. Even following the modern plan of stuffing minds instead of developing them, one would have thought that common sense would dictate the necessity of manufacturing as much variety as possible."

Mr. Gorst finds much fault with the practice of giving children elaborate toys. A little girl left to herself will get great enjoyment from imagining that a bundle of rags is a baby, and her imagination develops her mind. Give her a cleverly-made and smartly dressed doll, and she is robbed at once of the greatest scope for her imagination.

OUR KINDHEARTED QUEEN.

Her Womanliness Twice Strikingly Illustrated Recently.

A charming story of Queen Alexandra's kindness to her servants is being told.

It having come to the knowledge of her Majesty that one of the personal domestics was about to be married to one of the gardeners employed on the Sandringham estate, the Queen has had an old building in the royal grounds at Windsor Castle made into a pretty little cottage for the couple, and her Majesty has ordered that it shall be appropriately furnished for their reception.

An appointment has also been found for the gardener in the gardens of the Castle, and, like the married people in fairy stories, they should "live happily ever after."

The Queen has personally examined the cottage, which is situated near the East Terrace, and every modern improvement has been introduced.

Among the many thousands of the poor dwellers in Southwark who greeted the Queen when her Majesty attended the inaugural service at Southwark Cathedral recently, none cheered with greater heartiness than a little sufferer, Esther Rossi.

The girl, who is the daughter of a laborer living in Chapel Court, Southwark, was formerly remarkably pretty, but her beauty has been completely marred by lupus. She has been under treatment at the London Hospital with the Finsen light apparatus, which was presented by the Queen when Princess of Wales. A cure is being rapidly effected, and the little lass has been informed that later on an artificial nose will be provided for her.

Little Esther thinks of the Queen as her personal benefactress, and when she heard that her Majesty was to drive through a street near by her home her great desire was to see her and thank her with her cheers. Through the kindness of the landlord of a neighboring hotel she was provided with a front seat, and is now more than ever in love with the gracious lady whom she regards with such grateful devotion.

OFFICER'S TERRIBLE FATE.

Traitors among the Japanese officers are treated pleasantly when their misconduct is discovered. Bennett Burleigh in his new book on Japan tells of an instance. Two Japanese transports laden with men, stores and heavy siege artillery had been suddenly attacked by the Russian Vladivostock squadron; one was sunk, the other escaped with difficulty. Who had given the information of the sailing of these ships? "The Japanese made search to find out who had blabbed and ultimately traced it to a high official in Tokio, one holding sea rank and engaged in the admiralty. A Russian check for a large sum was traced into his hands. He was confronted with it and his receipt signature thereon. Then he was led into a secluded room, where a number of his fellow officers had gathered. They stripped him naked, sat upon him and kicked him to death."

adopted in every school where the cigarette habit among very young boys has taken firm root. The plan has the sanction of the Children's Aid Society, who now thoroughly believe in its efficacy, and who are advocating its adoption in other schools and colleges. Perhaps you are not aware that in some girls' schools in America and in Europe the habit of cigarette smoking is almost as rampant as it is among the boys, but I confess that I am at a loss to evolve a means by which this evil can be grappled with."

PICKING UP THE PILOT.

Hardy Norseman Have Still the Old Viking Seacraft.

Some years ago I was approaching the rocky coast of Norway in a bark-rigged ship says a writer in the London Express. As it was blowing a heavy gale and the sea ran high the captain determined to take shelter in the inner fiords. But to slip between innumerable rocky islets and over others only just submerged called for the knowledge of a pilot, and for a pilot, accordingly, we signalled.

In about an hour's time an open boat was seen approaching, lifting and dropping over the high-running seas, and, as we soon saw, manned by two young Norwegians and steered by the pilot we sought. The boat was not more than eighteen feet long, and her low freeboard seemed level with the water amidships. It was a marvel that such a boat could live in such a sea. But the greater marvel was how the pilot could board us as we rolled heavily "to larboard and to starboard" with our main yards all aback. Still more surprised was I when I saw a rope reved through a block at the yardarm, and paid out, and thrown toward the boat, which did not dare come too near us. After a few minutes the men secured the rope, and quickly making a bowline or loop at the end of it, the pilot put it around his body, and standing up in the tossing boat, prepared to jump.

The next moment we rolled away to leeward, and our yardarm was fifty feet nearer the sky. I looked again. The pilot had jumped. He was coming fast toward us suspended high in mid-air. But before he could be swung on deck our ship had recovered herself and was now rolling toward him, and he fell with a hollow thud against her side, thence to fall the next moment into the boiling surf. A few seconds of suspense and then once more we rolled away to leeward, and this time with such a force and such an angle that the dauntless Norwegian came flying upward through the air and high over the bulwarks, where after colliding with the rigging, he dropped down to an expectant group of sailors, who caught him in their arms. With a huge laugh he made his way up to the bridge, wiped away the blood that was streaming down his face, shouted a Scandinavian fare-well to his comrades in the tossing shallop, and then turned to the captain and his business.

INTRODUCTION OF NEEDLES.

The first needles used in London were made by a Moor in the reign of Henry VIII., and in Queen Mary's day steel needles were sold in Cheap-side. After this time the manufacture increased rapidly, many Germans coming to England and establishing needle-works in various places.

The young gentleman who had been acquainted with his girl two nights attempted to kiss her at the gate. Afterwards he told the doctors that just as he kissed her "the earth slid from under his feet, his soul went out of his mouth, and his head touched the stars." A later despatch shows that what ailed him was the old man's boot.

the entire world may have passed that way and have handled the article on which the print has been made."

"And the sister science to finger prints, your own gift to the world, the science of the measurement of man, how did you first come to think that out?"

"Well," answered M. Bertillon, with the ghost of a smile and a tiny, deprecating shrug of the shoulder, "I saw the need for some such system for the identification of criminals. I saw that the evidence of the photograph and the official description might very easily be made useless, and indeed has in many, many cases been quite nullified by the criminal's own little tricks of disguise. All the previously photographed and officially described criminal had to do was to alter the style of doing his hair and the color of it, to distort his features in one of the well known ways, to remove or add a mustache, a beard, to alter the eyebrows, or what not, and he had passed beyond the likelihood of recognition.

"But a man cannot change his bones. He cannot disguise the exact length of his nose, his forearm, the length and width of his head, the length of the left middle finger, the length of the left foot."

"Experience soon taught me that these bony protuberances of the human frame rarely undergo any material change in the adult, and that practically no two persons in the civilized world have the same combination of measurements. This great central fact, together with the marvelous faithfulness of the finger print record, has been of immense assistance to us in France in the

DETECTION OF CRIMINALS

and the more of these records we take the more strongly is the efficacy of the two systems of finger printing and measurement substantiated and proved."

Sir William Herschel, cited above by M. Bertillon as one of his teachers, took many finger print observations while in India, and was so convinced of the efficacy of the principle that he brought back to England a mass of evidence on the subject. This was of great value to M. Bertillon.

Francis Galton, the other English finger print pioneer, after long and close study of a vast number of finger prints, estimated that the chance of two sets of finger prints being identical is less than one in 64,000,000,000.

Thus is the march of science going triumphantly on, to the harassing and hindering of the human pest in his malignant deeds against society and social peace and safety. By a gracious feature of the internationality of brains, France, by M. Bertillon, has learned from us, and we, by Scotland Yard, have learned from France.

To the comfort of peace loving citizens and to the terror of evil doers, be it known that there has long existed between Paris and Scotland Yard a real, deep seated entente cordiale.

A POWERFUL BATTLESHIP.

The horrors of a naval battle were obvious to everyone long before Togo administered his crushing defeat to the Russian Fleet, but terrible though our engines of war are at present, they will be almost insignificant when compared with the battleships of the future. There will be laid down at Portsmouth shortly the keel-plate of what promises to be the most powerful vessel in the world. She will be appropriately named H.M.S. Dreadnought, and her turbine engines will give her a speed of 21 knots per hour. Instead of carrying only four 12-inch guns, however, she will be armed with no fewer than twelve, which means that she will be capable of firing at an enemy 1,400 shells an hour, and as each shell weighs 500 lbs., this means a discharge of over five tons of shells per minute, with a total muzzle energy of 1,082,000 foot tons per minute.

JAPS CAPTURE ANOTHER TOWN

More Severe Fighting on Saghali Island.

RUSSIANS LOSE 700 MEN.

A despatch from Tokio says: The following despatch has been received from Japanese headquarters:

"Our independent cavalry which entered Rykoff (on Saghali Island, 45 miles north-east of Port Due) July 27 withdrew on finding order in the city unfavorable to its occupation. Our army, intending to crush the enemy's force before they retreated from the eminences west of Rykoff, commenced to advance at 8 a.m. on July 28. The van, together with an independent body of cavalry, advanced by forced march, attacking and dislodging the enemy holding the northern extremity of Rykoff and rushed the town. Confused street fighting ensued, but the town was completely taken at 8.30 o'clock in the morning.

"The enemy's main strength, which opposed our right column, fled in disorder southward, taking the short route leading to Pareono.

"On July 28 a detachment which was sent south in pursuit of the enemy met the enemy's infantry, some 800 strong, at a point six miles south of Rykoff, and killed over 200 and captured 500.

"The enemy's strength opposed to our right column was of some 3,000 infantry, and four guns and four machine guns, and that opposed to our left column some 2,000 infantry and four guns.

"The enemy's loss in trophies is under investigation."

TO ISOLATE VLADIVOSTOCK

A despatch from Khersu, Manchuria, says: The Japanese are apparently concentrating in considerable force far to the eastward, with the aim of operating against Kirin and Ninguta and getting in between Vladivostock and the Russian Manchurian army.

It is reported that the Japanese have landed at several places in the Siberian littoral between Nicholaievsk and De Kastries, and that the telegraph line to Nicholaievsk has been cut. These landings, however, are reported to be by small forces.

The rains are moderating, and the roads are passable. The wet weather and great heat are affecting the health of the army, and stomach trouble among the troops is increasing. Some cases of typhus have been reported, but the disease is not epidemic.

LINEVITCH MUST RETREAT.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Telegraph says the Russian officers captured in Saghali are depressed. They declare they were left to take care of themselves. Their requests for reinforcements were ignored, and they were practically helpless.

Vladivostock is now blockaded by a strong squadron. This explains the inactivity of the cruisers *Rossia* and *Gromoboi* and the torpedo boats which are inside the harbor. They have been unable to interfere with the Japanese occupation of Saghali or to scout in Possiet and Unzen Bays. Powerful Japanese squadrons are watching the whole coast of Saghali and also the coasts of Siberia and Corea.

Information from officers who have

of Tartary are narrowest, apparently it is part of the strategy of the Japanese to prevent the escape of Russian garrisons in Saghali, across the straits. They add that the landing is too far north to have any bearing on the main campaign or on the operation against Vladivostok.

WHAT LANDING MEANS.

A despatch from London says:—The Japanese landing at De Kastries, which is the terminus of the only cable line connecting the mainland with the Island of Saghali, is regarded by the London morning newspapers as an attempt to seize the mouth of the Amur River in order to enable the Japanese to despatch an army up that great waterway to threaten the Russian communications. Japanese gunboats and torpedo boats could thus reach Harbin and give effectual assistance to any attack on the Russian fortifications.

Both the Ussuri and Sungari Rivers are navigable for vessels of light draught, and thus the Japanese could advance inland in three different directions for a considerable distance. If, as is supposed, Japan has a river expedition in readiness, the mere threat of its advance may suffice to change the plans of the Russians and compel the retirement from the Kirin and Fenghwa districts upon Harbin.

ROJESTVENSKY'S INJURIES.

Tokio, July 26.—The wound in Admiral Rojestvensky's forehead has been reopened and a small piece of bone has been removed. The Admiral's condition is now considered satisfactory.

OUTBREAK OF MENINGITIS.

Dr. Hodgetts Reports Upon Disease in Ottawa Valley.

A despatch from Toronto says: Cerebro-spinal meningitis or spotted fever has become very prevalent in the Ottawa Valley, and numerous deaths have been reported. Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, has just returned from a visit to Carp, Carleton County, where the disease is epidemic. One doctor reported four deaths out of 11 cases which occurred in his practice. Another on the Quebec side of the river had six patients in one house. The disease seems to have gained a footing also in the neighborhood of Pembroke, and two deaths have occurred in the Ottawa hospitals from it.

Dr. Hodgetts found the environment in most of the cases similar. Nearly all occurred in small log or frame houses built on the ground; most of these were surrounded by willow trees, causing dampness and shutting out sunlight. Placards are being placed by the Local Board of Health on all houses in which are cases of the disease.

The disease usually attacks children, but several of the deaths in this outbreak were of adults. Authorities differ as to whether the malady is infectious or contagious. Dr. Hodgetts has been led to believe from several instances that it is communicable. It is the result of a specific organism which in unsanitary surroundings develops in the nervous system. The brain is not

LIGHTNING KILLS FIVE.

Bolt Descends on Bathers at Coney Island Beach.

A New York despatch says:—During a thunderstorm of terrific intensity, which passed over New York, on Sunday afternoon, five persons were struck by lightning and instantly killed and nine were seriously injured at the Parkway bath at Coney Island. At the same time one man was killed and three were prostrated at Gravesend Beach.

When the storm blew up from the westward the Parkway Beach was thronged with bathers and spectators. As the rain descended in torrents hundreds of men, women and children sought shelter under the big bath house, which is elevated above the sand on piles. A few minutes before 5 o'clock a bolt struck the flag staff and grounded in the thickest of the crowd. Nearly fifty persons were prostrated and the rest, screaming with terror, rushed out into the storm. The nine injured were removed to a hospital, where it was said that some probably would die. Many persons less seriously hurt were taken home by friends. A slight fire in the bath house was quickly extinguished by the rain. About the same time Henry Ransdell was struck and killed while standing under a tree at Gravesend Bay, and his son William, with John Apple and Daniel McCauley, were rendered unconscious.

TRAIN WRECK IN ENGLAND

Express Crashes Into Empty Train Near Liverpool.

A London despatch says:—The worst railroad accident in the United Kingdom for fifteen years occurred on Thursday evening on the electrified section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Twenty-two persons, including several children, were killed, and an unknown number, but supposed to be few, injured.

An electric express which left Liverpool was crowded with passengers. At Southport the train crashed into the rear of an empty train standing on a side track at the Hall Road Station. The body of the front car of the express was torn off, and the steel frame rose in the air and fell upon the passengers. Two other cars were overturned, and one or two cars caught fire. It is not clear whether there were many casualties from the fire. It seems that most of the dead were killed instantly.

It is stated that a passenger who happened to be looking out of a window of the express saw that a collision was impending and shouted to his companions to lie on the floor of the car. Many were saved by this means.

SCOTTISH HERRING CURING

Government Begins Experiments on Nova Scotia Coast.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Government on Tuesday began Scottish herring-curing experiments at Yarmouth, Clarence Harbor, and other points in the south of Nova Scotia. The fish is abundant at Canso, where the experiments have been discontinued, and it is expected several packing establishments will be erected there. Large quantities of the fish have been shipped from Canso to the United States markets, where the herring brings the high price of \$15 a barrel.

The ordinary product from Canada and Newfoundland is selling at \$6 and \$6.50 a barrel. The fishing population of the Maritime Provinces is much interested in the operations, and they are also watched closely by the American purchasers. The experiments have now been going on two years in Canada, and the re-

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Wheat—Ontario No. 2 red and white, 89c to 90c. Goose is quoted at 78c to 80c, and spring at 85c to 86c.

Manitoba—We quote No. 1, \$1.15 to \$1.17; No. 2, \$1.09. No. 8 is unchanged at 90c to 91c.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents, \$4.15 to \$4.25, buyers' sacks, 1 west, with 15c to 20c more for choice. Manitoba, first patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60; second patents, \$5 to \$5.30, and bakers', \$4.90 to \$5.10.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran, \$11.50 to \$12; shorts higher at \$18.50 to \$19. Manitoba—\$17 for bran, \$19 for shorts, at Toronto and equal freight points.

Oats—No. 2 are quoted at 44c outside, according to location and freight rates.

Barley—No. 2, 46c to 47c; No. 3 extra, 44c to 45c, and No. 3, 43c outside.

Rye—Prices are quoted nominally at 60c outside.

Corn—Canadian is unchanged at 54c to 55c. Chatham freights. American easier at 68c to 64c for No. 2 yellow and 63c for No. 3 yellow, lake and rail freights. Ontario points and 63c to 68c on track, Toronto.

Peas—Nominal at 72c for No. 2 outside.

Rolled Oats—\$5 for cars of barrels on track here, and \$4.75 for cars of bags; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Prices are firm in tone. Creamery, prints 21c to 22c do solids 20c to 21c

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 17c to 18c do medium 15c to 16c do tubs, good to choice 16c to 17c do inferior 14c to 15c

Cheese—Prices have a firm tone at 10c to 11c per lb.

Eggs—Prices are unchanged at 17c to 18c.

Potatoes—Prices are unchanged at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel.

Baled Hay—\$7.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy in car lots on track here, and \$6 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 1—Grain—The demand for oats is limited at 49c for No. 2 white and 48c for No. 3 white per bushel ex-store.

Barley—Is firmer at 54c per bushel ex-store.

Flour—Manitoba shipping wheat patents, \$5.30 to \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5 to \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5.50; straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.15, and in bags \$2.35 to \$2.45.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$15.50 to \$16; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$19 to \$20; moultrie, \$21 to \$24 per ton, as to quality.

Oats—\$2.40 to \$2.42 per bag. Cormeal continues quiet at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1 \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7, and pure clover, \$6 to \$6.25 per ton in car lots.

Eggs—Straight stock, 17c; No. 2, 14c.

Butter—Choice creamery, 22c to 22c; undergrades, 21c to 22c; dairy, 18c to 20c.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$20 to \$21; light short cut, \$18 to \$19; American cut clear fat back, \$18.50 to \$19; compound lard, 5c to 6c; Canadian lard, 9c

gini Bays. Powerful Japanese squadrons are watching the whole coast of Saghalien and also the coasts of Siberia and Corea.

Information from officers who have returned from Manchuria shows that when the Japanese plan is in full swing Gen. Linevitch must prematurely retreat or be absolutely lost.

When the Japanese landed at Port Castries last Monday they found that the village of Alexandrovsk, Siberia, which is merely a collection of wooden huts, was burning. As the invaders approached the place four guns opened fire on them, but they were soon silenced.

JAPS ARE BUSY.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is announced at army headquarters that the Japanese from Shaghalien Island on the morning of July 24, without meeting heavy resistance from the Russians, commenced landing in the neighborhood of Alkova, eight miles north of Alexandrovsk and that Alexandrovsk was seized Tuesday.

Vice-Admiral Kataoka, in reporting the successful landing of the Japanese forces in the vicinity of Alexandrovsk from Saghalien Island, says the piers at Alexandrovsk, Niymo and Mukake were found intact, but the enemy had set fire to Munka and Alkova was still burning. The town of Alexandrovsk was not burned.

The Admiral's report, which was received at 7:30 p.m. on July 24, says the Japanese flag was hoisted over the Government buildings at Alexandrovsk without any loss on the part of the Japanese force.

The following official announcement was made this afternoon: "The detachment detailed to protect the landing on the Siberian coast of Japanese troops from the Island of Saghalien dislodged the enemy from the vicinity of Alkova on July 24.

The enemy's strength consisted of one battalion of infantry, besides several hundred volunteers, with eight field pieces.

"Another detachment landed at Mugati and captured 40,000 tons of coal and light railway materials. Alexandrovsk was taken and entered the same evening, after some resistance. At dawn on July 25 the enemy holding a position east of Alexandrovsk was attacked, and our troops pressed him towards Novo-Mikhailoye, which place we completely occupied the same day. Two hundred prisoners were taken, and also gun-carriages, ammunition, and provisions."

Alexandrovsk is the capital of Saghalien. It will probably now become the base of operations for the capture of Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur River. The landing of a Japanese force at Port Castries a few days ago is supposed to have been made to secure the mainland end of the cable to Saghalien, and to begin a movement against the Town of Alexandrovsk on the mainland, from which place the Japanese are likely to cut off Nikolaievsk on the south side.

It is officially announced that previous to the capture of Alexandrovsk by the Japanese landed at Saghalien, the Japanese landed at Mugatai, dislodged the Russians there and captured 40,000 tons of coal and some railway material. Two hundred prisoners, gun carriages and ammunition were captured on Monday.

JAPS IN SIBERIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Despatches from Manchuria report the landing of a Japanese battalion and the seizure of a lighthouse on the Siberian coast near Dekastries, a post formerly called Alexandrovsk, 700 miles north of Vladivostok, after a preliminary shelling by torpedo-boats.

Military officials here attach importance to the episode only in connection with the Sakhalin campaign, and say that as the landing was effected at a place where the Straits

from several instances that it is communicable. It is the result of a specific organism which in unsanitary surroundings develops in the nervous system. The brain is not attacked, and the patient remains conscious. The back is painful owing to the affection of the spine, and the sick person wastes away rapidly.

A WHEAT RUST SCARE.

Disquieting Reports From the Hartney District.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A rust scare concerning the wheat crop has precipitated almost as much concern as the wheat corner, and is an important topic on the grain exchange and in business circles. A special inspector sent out by a leading grain firm to make private observations reports red rust very general around Hartney, some fields being much worse than others. All along the Glenboro' branch he found it reported at many stations, but there were no indications of black rust. Six samples forwarded by him show very decided indications of red rust, but the heavy land is not affected so seriously as the light. A large number of samples from Provincial points have been sent to Prof. Bolley, the botanical expert at the North Dakota Experimental Farm, and he says he found black rust on only one, which was secured at Gretna, just over the border from Dakota, where it is believed to be prevalent and to be creeping north the same as last year. Prof. Bolley also states that black rust, even in the red stage, seldom appears until the wheat has bloomed and begun to fill, hence the most dangerous period is still to come.

FIND OF BESSEMER ORE.

Prospector at Iron Lake, Near Port Arthur, Strike it Rich.

A despatch from Toronto says: Important strikes of iron ore are being made by prospectors in the neighborhood of Iron Lake, east of Port Arthur, and already applications for locations are being made. Wiley Brothers, who have been among the lucky miners, report that the quality is very good and low enough in sulphur and phosphorus to be suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Prof. Miller, the provincial geologist, has had a party inspecting the ground for a month. From these experts he has received word that the field is much larger than was thought, and that the field of operations is being extended rapidly. Little can be said, however, of the quality or actual value of the ore discovered until mining operations are commenced.

A YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

Returns Show Increase of 16,000 Over Previous Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The immigration branch reports that the official returns for the year ending June 30th last show a total immigration of 146,266, an increase of 16,000 over the previous year. There was a decrease in the returns from the United States of 1,628.

Arrangements have now been made to take a record of arrivals on the Pacific Coast. During the past year 102,043 immigrants arrived at Atlantic Ocean ports, 675 at Pacific ports, and 43,543 from the States.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

Eight Jews and Two Christians Killed Near Kishineff.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: In an anti-Jewish riot at Rishanovka, near Kishineff, on Thursday, eight Jews and two Christians were killed. Many persons were injured. A large private estate was pillaged by the mob.

is much interested in the operations, and they are also watched closely by the American purchasers. The experiments have now been going on two years in Canada, and the results have been of the most satisfactory kind.

RUSSIAN HARVEST FAILS.

Great Grain Producing Districts Especially Suffer.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: The Central Statistical Committee reports that the harvest in 41 of the 60 provinces of European Russia is a complete failure. In Tula, Raizan, Serafoff, Warsaw, and Kurland failure is interspersed locally with barely sufficient crops. Similar conditions prevail in twelve other provinces, including the great grain-producing districts of Samara, Tamboff, Pinza, and the Don Cossack district. In twelve other provinces good and bad crops alternate. Good crops are expected in only six Polish provinces and in Gresno, Kieff, Vilkynia, and Bessarabia. Satisfactory crops are expected in two northern provinces, reports from which have not yet been received, but where good harvests are rare. Considering the optimism which usually characterizes such reports, the public anticipates a very serious famine.

TO ABOLISH GAMBLING.

Also Horse Racing at Ontario Country Fairs.

A Toronto despatch says: The necessity for abolishing all gambling at agricultural fairs is enlarged upon in the annual report of Fairs and Exhibitions, just issued by the Minister of Agriculture. Photographs are given of some of the gambling devices used, by which immense sums of money are taken from the farmers. Strong ground is taken against horse racing and the consequent betting on these occasions. Many of the fairs are said to be disgraced by the immoral character and tone of the side shows.

It is pointed out that horse racing at fairs is illegal, and directors of fairs and those taking part where races are held are liable to fine and imprisonment. Trials of speed are interpreted as the usual process in judging single or double carriage or saddle horses, of allowing them to travel round the ring to show their style of action and speed.

It is held that too many small exhibitions are held, and photographs show the utterly inadequate accommodation for stock in such cases. Among the desirable features illustrated are athletic competitions, school games, horse jumping contests, boys' competition, naming apes, cavalry squad manoeuvres and similar features. The whole report is fully illustrated.

HUNDRED MASSACRED.

Slaughter by Mob—Many Persons Were Mutilated.

A Moscow despatch says: Newspapers here state that a mob at Novi Novgorod murdered nearly a hundred citizens on Sunday, including women and children. Many persons were mutilated.

ALBERTA'S YIELD.

8,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Will Be Harvested.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The latest estimate of the Fall wheat yield in Alberta is placed at 8,000,000. So overwhelming has become the interest of Fall wheat culture that an organization is now forming in Alberta, similar to the Western Immigration Association, to place in the United States an office to secure publicity for Canadian Fall wheat lands. The Fall wheat harvest has commenced. The yield is running thirty-two bushels to the acre.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$20 to \$21; light short cut, \$18 to \$19; American cut clear fat back, \$18.50 to \$19; compound lard, 5¢ to 6¢; Canadian lard, 9¢ to 9½; kettle rendered, 10¢ to 11¢, according to quality; hams, 12¢, 13¢ and 14¢, according to size; bacon, 13¢ to 14¢; fresh killed abattoir hogs \$10; alive, \$7.25 for mixed lots, \$7.50 for selects.

Cheese—Holders are asking 10¢ to 10½ for townships, and 10¢ to 10½ for Ontario.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 1.—Flour—Quiet and steady. Wheat—Spring, weak; No. 1 Northern, \$1.15; asked; Winter, No. 2 red, 90c. Corn—Weak; No. 2 yellow, 62c; No. 2 corn, 61c. Oats—weak; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 36c. Rye—Dull, unsettled; No. 3 offered at 67½.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—The following is the range of quotations:

Export cattle, choice	\$4.50	\$4.75
Do., medium	4.30	4.50
Do., bulls	3.00	3.50
Do., cows	3.00	3.60
Butchers', picked	4.50	4.65
Do., choice	4.00	4.50
Do., medium	3.75	4.00
Do., common	3.50	3.75
Do., cows, choice	3.00	3.75
Do., common	2.00	3.00
Do., bulls	2.50	3.50
Feeders, short-keep	3.75	4.25
Do., medium	3.40	3.75
Do., light	3.00	3.40
Stockers, choice	3.00	3.50
Do., common	2.25	2.75
Do., bulls	2.00	2.40
Export ewes, per cwt.	4.00	4.15
Do., bucks	3.00	3.25
Cull sheep, per cwt.	2.50	3.50
Lambs, cwt.	6.25	6.75
Calves, cwt.	3.50	5.75
Do., each	2.00	10.00
Selects, per cwt.	.....	6.50
Lights, per cwt.	.....	6.25
Fats, per cwt.	.....	6.10

THE PEOPLE SHOULD ACT.

Outline of the Appeal of the Zemstvoists.

The Moscow correspondent of the London Standard telegraphs an outline of the appeal of the Zemstvoists to the country. It rehearses the events of the past month, especially the fruitlessness of the reform ukases, and adds that all hope of the fulfillment of the Czar's promises is gone. It is time for the people to act. They must meet openly and discuss the best means of attaining reforms regardless of the frowns of the authorities. This is the way of peace. This alone will prevent the shedding of torrents of blood and save thousands of innocent lives. Against the expressed opinion of the united nation no amount of illegality or the arbitrary exercise of authority can prevail.

FERNIE FIRE SWEPT.

Business Portion of Mining Town Destroyed.

A despatch from Fernie, B.C., says: A disastrous fire, the second within two years, devastated the business portion of this town on Wednesday night, wiping out the Fernie Free Press office, Carruthers' tailor shop, Shepard and Elliott's store, British Columbia Furniture store, Great Northern city office, Northern Hotel, Kenny and McLeod's tailor shop, C. C. Wright, jeweler, all totally destroyed. The Waldorf Hotel on the opposite side of the street was very much damaged by heat. Loss \$50,000, and insurance one-third of that amount.

WILL MEET IN TORONTO.

British Medical Association Accepts Invitation for 1906.

A despatch from London says: The British Medical Association has accepted the invitation to meet at Toronto in 1906.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of the World.

CANADA.

A marked advance has taken place in the price of leather.

During the year ending June 30, 146,266 immigrants entered Canada.

So far this year Winnipeg building permits aggregate in value \$7,700,000.

The reductions in liquor licenses throughout the Province will not exceed 100.

A G.T.P. surveyor named Deschene has been lost in the wilds north of Sturgeon Lake.

A company has purchased land in Hamilton on which to erect 300 dwellings for workingmen.

The Michigan Central Railway has appropriated \$100,000 for improvements to their shops at St. Thomas.

Two young men were sent to jail for prize-fighting in Montreal, and two promoters of the fight were fined.

Miss Lizzie Duffield of Ottawa, nineteen years of age, died as a result of a severe attack of hiccoughs, on Friday.

The food inspectors of Montreal last week confiscated a ton and a quarter of bad food products, mostly meats.

Investigations under Government auspices show that 25 per cent. of the food stuffs sold to Canadians are adulterated.

The Sailors' and Longshoremen's Unions at Kingston are agitating for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$2 a day.

Canadian owners are arranging to develop the Atikokan iron areas, with a view to shipping 50,000 tons of ore per year to the United States.

Directors of the Lake Superior Corporation deny the story that the United States Steel Corporation is negotiating for the purchase of the steel plant at the Soo.

Sixty electric clocks are being installed in the west block of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Already 90 such clocks are in use in other parts of the buildings.

S. D. McMicken, a C.P.R. conductor, was fined \$30 and \$100 or six months' imprisonment at Moose Jaw, Monday, by a magistrate for the theft of \$3 in fares.

A Winnipeg despatch says the fruit area of British Columbia is 14,000 acres and by next spring 20,000 acres will be bearing. The growers are trying to capture the market of Western Canada.

Vincenzo Ferraro has entered action against the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal for \$5,000, for the loss to herself and child of her husband, who was killed about a year ago by a hand-car of the company near Mattawa.

The story that the United States Steel Corporation would not erect a plant in Canada because the Government would withhold the bounty from them is officially denied from Ottawa. The bounty will be paid to any company that will manufacture in Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The total liability of bankrupts in Great Britain during 1904 was over \$60,000,000.

The London Times' commercial review says that the trade reports are more encouraging.

T. W. Burgess, an English long distance swimmer, for the second time failed to swim the English Channel.

The British Government will consider the proposals of the United Empire League for a permanent council

ON THE FARM

PARIS GREEN INCREASES POTATO YIELD.

The use of Paris green as a poison for potato beetles has been, perhaps, more general than that of any poison used on the farm or in the garden. But considerable complaint has arisen of late as to its injurious effect upon foliage, and many instances of leaf-burning from its use have been reported. To ascertain to what extent this distrust was properly based, how the injury was caused, if it occurred, and how it could be prevented, careful tests were made in 1904 by the experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., applying the poison in various mediums. To the surprise of the experimenters, no injury to foliage occurred in any case even though conditions appeared to favor such injury and the poison was used in large quantities. On the contrary, the Paris green was very beneficial in aiding to control blight, showing fully one-third the power of well made bordeaux.

The dry, or powder gun, method of applying Paris green is inexpensive, but it is not considered as effectual as spray treatment, so it was not included in the test. The poison was applied in water, in lime water and in bordeaux, the rows thus treated lying side by side, while a row on one side was left unsprayed as a check, and a row on the other side was sprayed with bordeaux only, these two rows being kept free from bugs.

BY HAND PICKING.

This series of five rows was repeated five times so that each treatment was used on one-tenth of an acre of potatoes. The plants were sprayed five times between July 7 and August 25, the spraying being done very thoroughly with a knapsack sprayer going out one side of a row and back the other.

Poison was omitted at the last treatment as the foliage of the rows not treated with bordeaux was so badly injured by blight at that time that no Paris green injury could have been detected. One pound of the poison was used to each 50 gallons of liquid. The Paris green was analyzed and found to be of good average quality, well representing the material generally found in market in the state. The amount of spraying liquid applied varies from 125 gallons at the first treatment to 225 gallons at the fourth. This gave from 2½ to 4½ pounds Paris green to the acre at each application, and a total during the season of 12 pounds to the acre. In the lime-water mixture, two pounds freshly slaked lime was used for each 50 gallons water. The bordeaux was made by the usual 6-4-50 formula (1-to-8 strength) except in one spraying when six pounds lime was unintentionally used instead of four pounds. The poison was added to the bordeaux without using any more lime.

The potato beetles were perfectly controlled on all the rows. There was no evidence of foliage burning by the Paris green—not even when the poison was used in water alone and at the rate of 4½ pounds to the acre. On the contrary, all through the season the foliage on the two rows sprayed with poison in water and in lime-water was noticeably

MORE FREE FROM BLIGHT, more perfect, greener and more vigorous than that on adjoining check

it the present year. The clover crop was unusually plentiful. Not a little of it, however, was spoiled or injured by rain. Much of it is also coarse, and such clover is not relished by sheep. They will reject the coarsest portions.

When the second crop was well saved it answers well for such feeding. But the past seasons in some sections much of the second crop was spoiled by rain. Notwithstanding the amount thus injured, the crop was so large that much good clover is available for feeding. It cannot be devoted to a better use than to feed it to sheep that are being as described above. It is also excellent for breeding ewes, particularly in the lambing season. It is good for producing milk, and sheep are very fond of it when the clover is properly saved.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

Victorian Assembly Passes Bill Granting Privilege.

A despatch from Melbourne, Victoria, says:—The Victorian Assembly on Wednesday passed a bill granting the elective franchise to women.

Fashion Hints.

FOR THE SUMMER.

Hand-embroidered stocks with short front tabs are made of linen or pique and cost 55 cents.

Monogram belt buckles may be had now ready made. They are two-letter monograms. A three-letter monogram has to be made to order.

Belts of cut-out suede over silk are handsome and a lovely green kid belt and beautiful large Dutch silver buckles in back and front.

A scrap basket with four tapering sides is made of burned and stained leather. The sides are laced with leather thongs ending in tassels.

Bathing suits are prettier than ever this year and more than usually practical. The best material, after all, is simple mohair, which sheds the water does not fade, quickly and never splits as the best taffeta will when exposed to the action of water.

Traveling companions made of red or blue silk lined with rubber have pockets for all the needfuls of the toilet. The cases roll.

It is reported that it will not be unusual next season to see low-cut bodices worn in the afternoon. At fashionable teas and weddings in London a small square sometimes shows the throat, and it is thought that the comfortable, though rather radical, change may take on this side.

Voile skirts with smart little coats of taffeta, usually of the bolero or short sack type, are numerous and serviceable, and loose, jaunty little sacks or boleros of taffeta in the light colors are donned over airy lingerie frocks in white or delicate color.

One of the new grass rugs in green, yellow and brown with fringed ends is \$4.35. It is eight by ten feet in size.

Folding workbaskets and scrap-baskets for packing in the trunk are covered with pretty and dainty flowered designs of cretonne. The designs of yellow roses and fruit are particularly effective.

The loose box coat, in light gray or tan, with large pearl buttons, is insured in the list of *more* receive

GEMS WITHOUT NUMBER

INSIDE THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL TREASURY.

Marvellous Jewels Which Few Foreigners Are Permitted to See.

"Moscow is the heart of Russia and the Kremlin is the heart of Moscow," is an old Russian saying, and it is to the Kremlin we must go to see the truly Oriental opulence of the Russian Imperial House. Few Englishmen have been privileged to gaze on the magnificent Crown jewels of the Romanoffs safely housed in the Imperial Treasury adjoining the Great Palace of the Kremlin, says a writer in London *Tit-Bits*. The writer by special permission was recently allowed to examine the priceless treasures—jewels without number, wonderful specimens of the goldsmith's art, gems of fabulous value, rubies, diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, clustered together in masses of most exquisite workmanship.

Les? the incredulous should smile, it may be stated at the outset that the Russian State is one of the greatest economic units on the face of the earth; that it draws an annual net profit of \$25,000,000 from its forests, mines, and agricultural property; that it receives annually \$40,000,000 from its communities of ex-servants; that it owns 24,000 miles of railway; that the Czar is certainly one of the richest men living, having an official annual income of nearly \$5,000,000 and a private annual income of from four to five times this amount.

On entering the Imperial Treasury the duly accredited visitor is received by Court officials of charming manners and dignified courtesy, whose grace and versatility at once reveal Russia's cultured nobility.

THE FIRST ROOM

contains all kinds of ancient and modern weapons, armor for men and horses, with explanatory notes and dates. Near by is the gorgeous baldachino under which the Emperor walked at his coronation. It is constructed of ebony and mother-of-pearl, covered with velvet and cloth of gold, surmounted by plumes of ostrich feathers, in three colors—black, white and yellow. An immense room full of thrones, each representing a fortune! Single thrones, double thrones, and even triple ones! Specially quaint is the double throne made for Ivan and Peter, with an opening behind, through which the young monarchs could be secretly advised by their sister Sophia. Here also is the throne of Alexis, studded with 1,228 rubies, 876 diamonds, and other precious stones; the throne of Boris, presented to him by the Shah of Persia, ornamented with hundreds of large pearls and turquoises; the magnificent ivory throne brought from Constantinople by Sophia on her marriage with Ivan the Great in 1472, and many others of imposing design and great historic associations.

THE ARRAY OF CROWNS

is bewildering in number and brilliancy. Among the fifty-two titles of the Czar of All the Russias are—Czar of Kazan, of Astrakan, of Poland, of Siberia, of Kherson; and the crowns of these once separate kingdoms now repose in the Russian Treasury.

The crown of the Crimea is a plain gold circlet—a modest violet among the sunflowers. The crown of Vladimir Monomachus is of special interest, as that monarch married the daughter of our own King Harold,

lance swimmer, for the second time failed to swim the English Channel.

The British Government will consider the proposals of the United Empire League for a permanent council for the Empire.

Winston Churchill was refused permission to introduce a bill limiting the time of the British Parliament to five years.

UNITED STATES.

There have been two hundred cases of yellow fever in New Orleans since July 13.

A New York girl fell three stories, but alighted on a clothesline and saved her life.

There have been 283 cases of yellow fever in New Orleans and two suspected cases in New York.

An Indianapolis man ninety-seven years of age has just completed the construction of his own tomb.

A Chicago man charged with the murder of his wife and child says that he committed the crimes while asleep.

John J. Callahan, chief clerk in the foreign branch of the New York postoffice, was arrested in connection with the disappearance of money letters.

Captain John M. Collins has been appointed chief of police of Chicago in place of Francis O'Neill, who resigned. The new chief has risen from the ranks.

GENERAL.

Emperor William is credited with a plan to bar Great Britain from the Baltic Sea.

A Russian Commission has found that a tunnel under Bering Sea would be a danger to Russia.

Maud Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc," is suing her husband, Major McBride, for divorce in Paris.

Sweden has arranged for a loan of \$25,000,000 to provide for conditions arising out of the separation from Norway.

A FRAUD IN OATS.

Inferior United States Product Sold as Canadian.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Mr. Edgar Tripp, the Canadian commercial agent in Port of Spain, Trinidad, has written to the Trade and Commerce Department, pointing out that inferior oats are being sold there for the Canadian product. He says these oats are being offered as "genuine heavy Canadian," which is not grown in Canada, but is the United States clipped No. 2. The deception is carried out by lettering on the bags which do not relate to the contents as is the usual case. The grain is thus prepared for shipment abroad and shipped from New York as Canadian grown.

GREATER WARSHIPS.

New British Vessels Will Be of Larger Type.

A London despatch says:—In the course of a discussion of the vote for naval works in the House of Commons on Friday, Lt.-Col. Arthur Hamilton Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Admiralty had decided not to proceed with the Chatham dock-yard extension, but instead to push work on the new base at Rosyth, Firth of Forth, Scotland. The Chatham extension scheme contemplated an outlay of \$22,500,000. Explaining the reasons for this step, Lieut.-Col. Lee said there was a probability that warships in the future would be fewer in number and greater in individual power. Hence the berthing and docking space must be of the largest size. The Admiralty had decided that Rosyth possessed greater strategical and other advantages than Chatham. The plans had been prepared for a naval base of the most complete description, so that extensions could be carried out as required. The initial works, complete in themselves, would cost \$12,500,000.

and lime-water was noticeably effective.

MORE FREE FROM BLIGHT, more perfect, greener and more vigorous than that on adjoining check rows from which the bugs were picked by hand. It was quite evident that the Paris green was aiding the plants to resist blight, though of course to a less extent than did the bordeaux on the other two rows of each series. There was no noticeable difference between the foliage of rows on which lime was used and those on which the poison was used in water alone; nor was there any contrast between the bordeaux-sprayed rows, with and without Paris green.

Digging time, however, brought out more strongly the advantage of the Paris green. Surprising differences were also shown between the rows where lime was used with the poison and where the poison was used alone, which seem unfavorable to the use of lime. These differences were constant throughout the series, but are too small to overturn previously held views without more evidence. Paris green in water increased the yield 40 bushels, nine pounds per acre; Paris green in lime water increased the yield 33 bushels, 53 pounds per acre; Paris green with bordeaux increased the yield 150 bushels per acre; bordeaux alone increased the yield 142 bushels, 30 pounds per acre.

While the test strengthens the view heretofore advocated by the station, that bordeaux should always be used as a carrier for Paris green on potatoes, it does not cause the officials to change the advice to use lime with Paris green if the grower is determined to apply only the insecticide. If all conditions had been right to induce burning, it is quite certain that the use of lime would have shown a benefit.

LATE CHICKS A SUCCESS.

Last year we took off a large hatch of Plymouth Rock chicks the latter part of August. These were provided with quarters remote from the hen-houses, to protect them from lice. As we had quite a number of sitting hens we did not use the brooder, but separated the chicks into lots of 20 with one hen to each coop. These were confined to small runs during stormy weather and given plenty of litter in which to scratch. Two or three times a day a small quantity of millet seed was scattered through this litter to encourage exercise, but on bright, sunshiny days the chicks were given free range.

Their principal diet while very small consisted of curd cheese, millet and whole wheat, chopped onions, lettuce or any other green food available, with an occasional feed of fresh meat or crushed green bone. After they were a month old, whole kafir corn entered largely into their diet, and they were fed liberally on this grain until marketed.

They were sold during January and February at the best prices ever received on our farm for young poultry of frying size. One trial of raising August hatched chicks will probably pay if only for use on the home-table; but there is always a good market for chicks of frying size from January until March or April. These were easily reared, grew rapidly and were no more trouble than early spring hatched chicks.

CLOVER TO FATTEN SHEEP.

In fattening sheep the character of the fodder fed exerts an important influence. When corn or even barley is the important grain factor in the food, clover hay, fed as the fodder, will fatten the sheep more quickly and more satisfactorily than corn fodder or timothy hay. The reason is found in the fact that the clover is more palatable, even more so than the other fodders named, and it also balances the ration better than these. Some seasons clover is scarce and therefore cannot be much used for such a purpose. That is not true of

ered designs of cretonne. The designs of yellow roses and fruit are particularly effective.

The loose box coat, in light gray or tan, with large pearl buttons, is inquire in the list of wraps required in the summer wardrobe. It is scarcely on the lines of the conventional evening wrap, but, it must be admitted, is a most useful article of dress and slips on so easily over either a high or low gown that it is often pressed into service when a long drive before a dinner is planned for a summer evening.

A white linen bolero suit trimmed with black has a box-plaited skirt stitched well below the hips. The jacket has two straps piped with black and finished at the front ends with black buttons, coming over the shoulders and extending half its depth. A long narrow collar is black. The elbow sleeves have double flaring cuffs piped with black.

Packing a trunk nowadays is quite an art. The best safeguard against crushing summer gowns is the generous use of paper. One should have quantities of heavy and white tissue paper on hand. The sleeves of bodies should be stuffed with tissue, and paper laid in all folds. Sheets of heavy paper must go between all the different garments.

THE USES OF LACES.

With lace of almost every sort being petted to death for trimming, or making, almost every article of dress the separating of the various motifs in the best way—that is, without losing any of the lace and yet making the most of every part of the design—is a point well worth looking into.

Cluny lace—and the cluny of this season is made with a finer thread than the heavy cluny we used a couple of years ago—is one of the "pillow laces," and can be made only in widths varying from six inches to narrower. To make the allover, these strips are joined, the pattern allowing for matching, just as a figured carpet does. The joining is deftly done, so that you have to look well into the lace to find the line. When you find it, it is an easy matter to rip the thread without in the least hurting the lace. But if you have to cut it anywhere, don't do it until you are ready to sew it; and leave until you are ready to sew it; and leave generous seams. It's a bad lace for fraying.

Irish crochet comes in so many forms, from allovers and strips and edgings of varying widths to odd (and even) motifs, that you rarely have to cut it.

But point venise and most of the other heavy laces come in motifs doubled upon each other. Some of them can be taken apart and put together again in a much more imposing way. And some are just the same set figure repeated stolidly again and again.

Even the simplest of them require care in separating. There's always a thread, fairly well concealed, which may be cut, and which divides the figures without giving them a chance to fray. If you can't see this thread at first, pull the lace gently, and the stitches holding the parts together will soon reveal themselves.

What is true of lace is true of the embroideries.

COFFEE JACKETS.

Those little coffee jackets of linen or lace—or both—have made themselves wonderfully popular this summer.

They're hardly big enough to be called jackets, with their odd little sleeves which show almost all of the blouse sleeve. And some of them are hardly more than deep bands hanging from the shoulders across front and back. But they make the prettiest little finish—lifting a blouse and skirt to the dignity of a costume.

The loveliest of all were those of Irish crochet lace; but, alas, they're correspondingly expensive! The simplest are of linen, just tiny tailored things, with stitched bands and tabs for their unusual trimming.

gold circlet—a modest violet among the sunflowers. The crown of Vladimir Monomachus is of special interest, as that monarch married the daughter of our own King Harold, succeeding to the throne of Kiev in 1113. It is of rare gold filigree work on sable, surmounted by a plain cross set with pearls. A topaz, a sapphire, and a ruby adorn the dome, and the lower part is encrusted with pearls, rubies, and diamonds.

The crown of Peter the Great is adorned with 900 diamonds, surmounted by a diamond cross rising from the centre of an immense uncut ruby, while that of the Empress Catherine II. is bedizened by no fewer than 2,536 diamonds and an enormous ruby, producing a rainbow of color dazzling in its brilliancy. The crown of Michael Romanoff, the founder of the present Imperial House, is surrounded by 190 precious stones and surmounted by a gigantic emerald. The coronet of the present Empress is remarkable chiefly for the quality of its jewels, being bedecked with one hundred of the purest gems ever brought together in a single ornament, and is said to be

UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD.

The crown of the present Emperor is dome-shaped like a patriarchal mitre. Its chief gem is an immense ruby supporting a cross of five very large diamonds, while its base is ablaze with precious stones. It is strange that at the coronation of Nicholas II. the crown of Peter the Great was used, and when with great dignity and deliberation the Czar placed the crown on his head it tilted slightly and appeared too large, an omen readily seized upon by augurs of evil.

The Royal orb is decorated with diamonds, set in two bands, encircling it at right angles. On its upper surface is a large sapphire surmounted by a diamond cross, while to the orthodox Russian not the least precious of its materials is a piece of the true cross of Christ. The Imperial sceptre has for its chief ornament the magnificent gem known as the Orloff diamond, one of the largest and most valuable in existence; and the jewelled collars of the order of St. Andrew, the great Sword of State, the Imperial seal, and the insignias of innumerable orders blink their animation in varicolored lights.

The ancient practice of presenting bread and salt to the Czar as a sign of submission and fealty is still a ceremonious function at each Coronation. Envys from Khiva, Bokhara, Samarkand, and far-away Yarkutsk have offered their allegiance to recent Czars.

ON PLATES OF PURE GOLD,

to which has sometimes been added, as a constituent part, a salt-cellar of rare design. At least 1,000 of these plates with their accompanying salt-cellars are arranged as plaques on the walls or hidden in recesses by priceless tapestry. Many of the plates are embossed with the Emperors' initials in gems.

The gold plate used at the Imperial banquets is truly regal. Its value is enormous owing to its abundance the elegance of its design, its choice workmanship, and the quality of its material.

The bejewelled dresses of former Empresses of Russia are carefully preserved, that of Catherine II. being so long and heavy with gems that it needed twelve chamberlains to support its train. The wedding dress of the present Empress is Imperial in texture and price, costing no less than \$200,000.

In another room is a huge goblet cut out of a single enormous amethyst, with a hunting scene chased over its entire surface, and Coronation presents of fabulous value from the East and West, from emperors, kings and princes, as well as from many municipalities and millionaires.

Ayer's

Falling hair means weak hair. Then strengthen your hair; feed it with the only hair food, Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, makes the hair

Hair Vigor

grow, completely cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair, all the rich, dark color of early life.

"My hair was falling out badly and I was afraid I would lose it all. Then I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. It quickly stopped the falling and made my hair all I could wish it to be."

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It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

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E. J. POLLARD,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5¢ per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 10¢ per line each insertion.

F. & J. HARDY & CO.

drill and lifeboat drill are practiced weekly on the passenger boats that ply on Lake Ontario. It is comforting to be informed that there is all this patient vigilance and preparation for accidents that are never expected to happen.

These drills and rehearsals probably take place in the dead watches of the night, which is regrettable, as there are many who would witness them with interest, and camera friends who would like to get pictures of these performances. But among those who haunt the waterfront there are few who have ever been fortunate enough to actually see a crew undergoing drill.

Why should this work be done in the dead silence of the night, when the doing of it publicly would tend to ease the apprehensions of nervous people, who have come to regard the lifeboats on the top of a steamer as merely concessions to the regulations? Nicely painted and looking very ornamental, sitting aloft in the sun and heat, the suspicion is that they are not likely to be very seaworthy in time of need, but it appears they are swung out and used once a week, and are found to be in good working order. This is as it should be. Boats that blister and burst their seams in the sun and wind on the upper deck would not be serviceable if called into use in a storm and loaded to the water's edge with a panicky crowd of men, women, and children. —Toronto Star.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you hear a crackling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by castor) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The recent discovery of a deposit of bessemer ore some distance east of Port Arthur raises anew the question, how long the people of this Province are to keep on giving away for a trifling consideration to private exploiters minerals of enormous aggregate value. Only the fringe of this great northern region has as yet been explored, and the discoveries so far have included some beds of ore which under any rational system of administration would be yielding a substantial revenue to the Provincial treasury. Worthy of special mention are the Helen iron mine and the bedrock nickel between Sudbury and Nairn.

Without going into a discussion of the terms on which mineral lands may be secured under the present regulations, it is not hard to lay down a few general principles with which such regulations ought to comply. The first is that the title to mineral lands, like the title to lands producing valuable timber, should remain vested in the crown for the advantage of the people. Pine timber berths are leased, not sold, to lumber manufacturers, who purchase at auction only the exclusive right to cut the timber subject to the payment of annual rental and stumpage dues. Pulpwood areas are leased to operators under a different set of conditions, but one of them is that for every cord of wood manufactured into pulp a certain sum must be paid to the Province. Fisheries are leased, not sold, and they too are a continuous, if not a perpetual, source of revenue. Mineral deposits differ materially in character from forests and fisheries, but the difference between them is not of a kind to justify the alienation of mineral lands in perpetuity.

A second principle, not less important is that no private party, whether individual or corporation, should be allowed to hold mineral lands merely on speculation, even on payment of a rental. At the present rate of consumption of iron and nickel the

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chat H. Fletcher, Allow no one to deceive you in this.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Mc?"

"You? Yes, you, you slop eyed, slack mouthed, spine twisted fresh water goob, you square headed, fatherless"—And so on, detailing irremediable flaws in the genealogy, after which both back down and avert the impending collision.—James B. Connolly in Harper's Magazine.

A PAINTER'S DREAM.

Pepe's Story of the Sleep Vision of Sir Godfrey Kneller.

I dreamed I was dead, said the painter. Before me I saw a door and a great number of people about it. As I drew nearer I could distinguish St. Peter by his keys with some other of the apostles. They were admitting the people as they came next to the door. As the first after my coming up approached for admittance St. Peter asked his name and then his religion. "I am a Roman Catholic," replied the spirit. "Go in then," says St. Peter, "and sit down in those seats on the right hand." The next was a Presbyterian. He was admitted, too, after the usual questions and ordered to sit down on the seat opposite the other.

My turn came next, and as I approached St. Peter very civilly asked me my name. I said it was Kneller. I had no sooner said so than St. Luke, who was standing just by, turned toward me and said, with a great deal of earnestness, "What, the famous Sir Godfrey Kneller of England?" "The very same sir," said I "at your serv-

entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged per line for each insertion. If in ordinary type, in black type the rate will be 10c per line each insertion.

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News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Wing	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star	\$1.00

One of the earliest effects of the mint will be seen in the lessening of the quantity of worn and defaced silver in circulation. This has long been the subject of complaint. The withdrawal of this low grade currency and its replacement by bright and shining new coins will be hailed with pleasure.

It seems that General Stoessel has been degraded by the court martial before which he was tried. And only a few months ago Stoessel was held to be a hero. There were those, it is true, who said at the time that Stoessel was a braggart and probably a craven as well, and that Koudrachev was the real hero of the siege. Kondrachenko had the luck to be dead when the fortress fell, and so was not subject to a revision of his record before a court martial. After Port Arthur fell a couple of correspondents who got into the place gave a very poor account of Stoessel's conduct in abandoning the defence, but it is worthy of note that there has not been much of such talk since. It was the battle of Mukden that condemned Stoessel, for it was Nogi's veterans of Port Arthur who turned the scales against Kondrachenko. Still it is difficult to believe that another month or two would have made very much difference in the result of that battle, although the Russians were undoubtedly forced to fight at least six weeks earlier than they had calculated upon. At all events, Stoessel, the hero is under an eclipse.

A STEAMBOAT official in an interview yesterday lets it be inferred that the

no private party, whether individual or corporation, should be allowed to hold mineral lands merely on speculation, even on payment of a rental. At the present rate of consumption of iron and nickel the deposits of these metals on this continent will, without the expenditure of any labor or capital upon them, become in a few years much more valuable than they are just now. This unearned increase of value belongs properly to the whole Province, and, therefore, if a mineral deposit is leased at all one of the conditions should be immediate mining operations carried on continuously to a reasonable extent. If large deposits of bessemer iron ore are discovered in Ontario the United States steel corporation would like to annex them for the trifling price now charged, and hold them until its own Lake Superior deposits are exhausted.

A third principle is that the revenue obtained by the Province from its ore deposits should be exactly proportioned to the amount of ore extracted and disposed of by the operators. The usual method in other countries is the imposition of a royalty, which, like the stumpage dues on timber, ought to be subject to increase as the value of the ore increases on account of growing scarcity. A few years ago the Legislature attempted a new departure by the imposition of a royalty on nickel ore, but because the measure was unpopular with mineral exporters it was unfortunately abandoned. The action taken by both the Ross and the Whitney Ministry to protect the public interest in water powers shows that the time has come for a radical change in the method of dealing with mineral lands.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY.

Toronto Star.

Premier Whitney is going to issue a commission of peace that will deprive six thousand magistrates of their jobs. In view of the outcry it will raise, it is probably called a commission of peace by way of paradox.

As if there wasn't enough race suicide, the Whitney Government goes and aggravates the situation by firing all the issuers of marriage licenses.

Toronto News.

Now it is said that Lord Curzon is "stuck on himself." He thinks he is a king. It is safe to bet, however, that his tchener is the ace.

Montreal Herald.

Rain is all right, but there is no need for Jupiter Pluvius to be nasty about it. He might shut off the hose at lunch hour, anyhow.

Freightage.

Billy MacLean's following in Parliament was graphically shown by those who followed his example in giving away the extra \$1,000.

Toronto Star.

When it comes to a show-down and the Czar is asked to put up his "dukes" with the revolutionists will he carelessly put up his Grand Dukes?

Brockville Recorder.

The police force of Toronto are looking for a law which a nest of young tarantulas can be destroyed. Those Toronto chaps are great stickers for a precedent.

Toronto Star.

Baron Komura has brought over six hundred trunks, under the impression, perhaps, that Russia intends to pay the indemnity in five cent pieces.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Signature of *Pat H. Fletcher*

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NEW YORK HARBOR.

Some of the Wonders of This Vessel Crowded Port.

To present to the mind an easily conjured picture of New York harbor one might make the comparison of the turned right hand, with the long, straight forefinger for the lower stretch of the Hudson, with the thumb, joint turned out, standing for the bent East river and the palm of the hand representing upper New York bay. The three together make up the harbor of New York. As Hudson river shelters most of the north Atlantic liners while in port, so does East river harbor those that go to make up the truly foreign fleets. Here they are, pier after pier of them—the steamers that go to the far countries. Mind the roll—Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, west coast of Africa, Australia, India, China, Japan! And hark again to the call of the ports—Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, St. Paul de Loanda, Cape Town, Tantavate, Sydney, Singapore, Hongkong, Yokohama! And the strange stuff of their cargoes! Rubber from the Amazon swamps—see the naked Indians tapping the trees and the slimy reptiles in the shadowy ooze; horn and tallow from the pampas—mark the centaur-like vaquero and his whirling riata; gold dust, ivory, palm oil from the west coast. Dreams for you there! Palm oil and gold dust and ivory; elephants and sacrificial fires and trains of captive slaves; hemp, tea, silks and smuggled opium—and do not believe that opium is not smuggled into New York harbor to this day. You think of all that, and your imagination flares.

The gentlemen in the pilot houses are not always in placid moods. Wild eyed men glare out from pilot houses aloft, like eagles from their eyries, and pass the time of day. Says one: "Where d' y' think you're going? Back, will you?" And the other: "Back? Me back?"

who was standing just by, turned toward me and said, with a great deal of earnestness, "What, the famous Sir Godfrey Kneller of England?" "The very same, sir," says I, "at your service." On this St. Luke embraced me and made a great many compliments on the art we both of us had followed in this world and entered so far into the subject that he seemed almost to have forgotten the business for which I came thither. At last, however, he recollects himself and said: "I beg your pardon, Sir Godfrey. I was so much taken up with the pleasure of conversing with you. But, apropos, pray, sir, what religion may you be of?" "Why, truly, sir," says I, "I am of no religion." "Oh, sir," says he, "you will be so good then as to go in and take your seat where you please." —Pope.

Origin of the Derby.

The twelfth Earl of Derby is unknown to the reader of the ordinary history book. Lovers of art know him vaguely as the peer who married the pretty and popular actress Eliza Farren, whom the young Lawrence painted so brilliantly. But the earl yearly has his revenge when all the world and his wife flock to Epsom to see the race for the Derby stakes, for that race, in its institution in 1780, was named after the jovial young peer who was one of the leading patrons of the Georgian turf.—London Standard.

Butter in Slices.

From time immemorial in Cambridge, England, the dairymen roll the butter so as to form a long stick weighing a pound, which they sell in slices, as if it were sausage. In the market the butter merchants do not need to use either weights or scales. A simple glance is sufficient for these people accustomed to the time honored practice. A very neat cut with the knife divides the yard into halves, quarters or eighths very exactly, and it appears that the customer is never given short measure.

Why Tea Quality Varies

YOU know how the quality of strawberries from the same patch will sometimes vary from one day to another.

One day sweet, compact, well ripened, well colored, richly flavored—next day it rains, is cloudy,—following picking is soggy, sour, green, coarsely-flavored, poor.

Tea, also, on account of its volatility of flavor, after picking and during the curing process is very susceptible to weather changes. A few hours of sunshine or bad weather after picking may make the difference between good and poor tea.

So that while one picking may be first class, the next from the same garden may be very poor.

I select only the pickings which come up to the Red Rose standards of richness and strength in Indian, and delicacy and fragrance in Ceylon teas, and thus that "rich, fruity flavor" of Red Rose Tea is produced and maintained.

Red Rose
Tea is good Tea
T. H. Estabrooks
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
soc. and \$1.00; all druggists.

HEROISM OF AUTHORS

BRAVE BATTLES WAGED AGAINST THE AGONY OF DISEASE.

Literature, as Well as Art and Science and History, Is Indebted to Pain and Worry and Suffering For Some of Its Choicest Gems.

There are heroes of the pen as well as of the sword, and the victories of the study are quite as affecting and memorable as those of the battlefield.

If a complete list of the fine examples of heroism of authors were compiled it would reach well out into the thousands and include a large number of illustrious names. In fact, it is said that few authors have done really great work except under adverse circumstances. Literature, as well as science, art and history, is indebted to pain and worry and suffering for some of its choicest gems.

There are few finer examples of the heroism of the study than that presented by Professor Finsen, the discoverer of the light cure for lupus. For the last twenty years of his too short life he suffered from painful diseases of the heart and liver, to which dropsy was superadded, and it was only by daily self denial and the strictest dieting that he was able to live at all.

Yet for all these years, lived in the very shadow of death and in constant suffering, he stuck bravely to his great life work, even studying his own diseases with the keenest attention and writing articles on them for medical journals. The last two or three years of his life were spent lying on his back, unable even to be carried to his beloved institute a few yards away, and yet the lion hearted scientist never relaxed for a single day his gallant fight for his fellow men against disease.

The heroism of the Danish professor suggests a similar brave battle waged by an English professor, J. R. Green, the historian, against disease and pain. It was in 1860, when the disease which had assailed him for many years finally prostrated him and when the doctors gave him no hope of living more than six months, that Green set to work to write his famous "Short History of the English People." Day after day he toiled at his task, holding desperately on to life and in a state of ceaseless pain and exhaustion, and so brave was the man's spirit that he actually prolonged his life for five years. Even he was bound to confess, "I wonder how in those years of physical pain and despondency I could ever have written the book at all."

General Grant's memoirs, which brought his widow the enormous sum of \$500,000, were written under even more trying conditions than Green's history. In 1884, the year before his death, the ex-president found himself bankrupt through the failure of the Marine bank and face to face with the prospect of dying penniless and leaving his wife destitute. It was at this terrible crisis that he began to write the story of his stirring career. But the cup of his misfortune was not yet full. A cancer formed at the root of his tongue, and the gallant soldier was compelled to write day after day, suffering constant and severe agony.

Mrs. Browning, too, wrote most of her beautiful poems confined to a darkened chamber, to which only her own family and a few devoted friends could be admitted, in great weakness and almost uninterrupted suffering, with her favorite spaniel as her companion.

The German poet Heine was another martyr and hero of the study. The last seven years of his life were spent

PEONS OF OLD MEXICO.

Indian Farm Laborers That Are Really Beasts of Burden.

The Mexican peon is the backbone of the republic. Without him the great landed estates, or haciendas, would lie in idleness, while agricultural and commercial interests would stagnate. Of a cast iron constitution, he can endure, apparently without effort, the hardest sort of drudgery. His energy comes from a diet that consists chiefly of ground peppers, beans or frijoles and a large quantity of tortillas. He works from 6 to 6, enjoying in the meantime his two simple meals. In general, the Indian farm laborers are of a submissive and respectful disposition. Like the negroes of the south, they are not far from the main building, so as to be on hand whenever their services are required. They usually insist, however, on celebrating their holidays, which lessens their real usefulness about 25 per cent. The holidays are numerous and afford the laborer many opportunities to quaff from the stupefying pulque bowl. Their stock of surplus change is not apt to be excessive. It cannot be when most of them receive but little over 20 cents a day. Field hands in the states of Guanajuato, Michoacan and Queretaro receive a cuartillo of corn in addition to their wages of 12 cents a day. One hacendado who voluntarily raised the wages of his hands to 18 cents a day found himself without laborers for two days of the week. As the extra wages supplied living means for the entire week, what was the need of working?

These laborers are of all sizes and ages; but, whether young or old, all bear alike upon their brow the depressing and degrading leathern thong that makes of them beasts of burden. The effect of this customary strap on the shape of the head is seen in the fact that the peons the country over have peak shaped heads tending toward the shape of the pointed hat. The supply of laborers is, so to speak, perennial. The young muchacho receives his training in watching the sheep and the goats, acting as messenger or prodding the burros in the pack train. When he is about sixteen years old he takes his place with the regular laborers and begins to cast his eye about for a helpmate. The wife may prove useful and earn a small wage at some such operation as sowing seed. Her life will be a monotonous one. A strip of cloth serves as dress and skirt, a strip of leather provides a sandal, and in the hot regions the clothing for the boys is even as simple. All that is required is a jorongo, which consists of a yard of cotton cloth with a hole for the head and two depending flaps to cover breast and back. There is no possibility of their clothing impeding their movements. When the woman takes her husband's meal to him far out in the fields, she takes the little toddler with her fastened securely in her rebozo.

Worth While.

Whatever adds in even the smallest way to the world's brightness and cheer is worth while. One who says an encouraging word to a disheartened neighbor, gives a look of love to a lonely one or speaks a sentence which may become strength, guidance and comfort to another does something worth while. It is always worth while to live nobly, victoriously, struggling to do right, showing the world even the smallest fragments of divine beauty.

His New Vocation.
"John's home from college?"
"Yes."



When Constipation Poisons the System

Fruit-a-tives will set everything right. These fruit tablets act like magic on the whole digestive tract.

They stir up the liver—make it excrete an abundance of bile. The bile makes the intestines move regularly and naturally every day. And Fruit-a-tives leave no constipating after-effects, like calomel, cascara and liver pills.

By curing Constipation to stay cured, FRUIT-A-TIVES purify the blood—clear the complexion—stop bilious headaches—help digestion—make you eat and sleep well.

"I have used Fruit-a-tives and think them the best remedy for Constipation I ever tried. I gladly recommend them to my friends and to everyone suffering from Stomach and Liver Troubles."

Miss J. C. LAW, Essex, Ont.

Fruit-a-tives are pure fruit juices in tablet form—the discovery of a well known Ottawa physician. They act so mildly that even the children may take them without griping or harsh pain. And Fruit-a-tives leave no astringent after-effects.

If Constipation is your trouble, cure yourself with

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

50c. a box. At all druggists.

Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

and on April 19, 1607, he, with John Hudson, his son, sixteen years old, and the ten men who made up the crew of the *Hopeful*, took the sacrament together at St. Ethelburga's, in Bishopton, "purposing to go to sea four days after." In the following year Hudson sailed again, still in the service of the company. They reached the Lofoten isles in a month and rounded the North cape on June 1. A fortnight later they encountered one of those wonders of the deep which the seamen of that time were so often privileged to witness and describe on June 15.

"One of our company, looking overboard, saw a mermaid. Calling up some of the company to see her, one more came up, and by that time she was close to the ship's side, looking earnestly on the men. A little after a sea came up and overturned her. From the navel upward her back and

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Lots of men recede from ultimatums. You might as well say a man steals as to say he is frightened.

Any quarrel is unpleasant, but a domestic difficulty is the worst.

Haven't you said a thousand times you wouldn't stand certain things and then stood them?

Some people complain because they can't get justice who should really be grateful because they don't get it.

It doesn't require as much patience to put a baby to sleep as it does to fish, but the man can't see it that way.

How often do you know you are right, and yet the man you are arguing with is convinced you are not! And he half convinces you that you are

The German poet Heine was another martyr and hero of the study. The last seven years of his life were spent on his "mattress grave," racked with such excruciating pain that he had to take doses of opium large enough to have killed several men in order to give him a few blessed hours of freedom from it. Through all these years of torture he not only bore himself with a noble resignation and cheerfulness, but produced many of his finest and most finished works, including his "Last Poems and Thoughts" and his "Confessions."

Sir Walter Scott's heroic struggle with misfortune and failing health during the closing years of his life is perhaps too well known to call for more than mention. After the commercial crash came which left him crushed with debt and with shattered health he set to work "with wearied eyes and worn brain" and toiled for years, often as much as fourteen hours a day, until the end came and with it the lifting of all burdens, including that of his debts, every penny of which his monumental toil had paid.

In the list are also Frank Smedley, who wrote his book on "a bed of anguish;" Edna Lyall, who kept death at bay by her brave spirit and busy pen, and Clark Russell, who set a magnificent example of patience by his industry when racked with rheumatism. It is also said that much of Sir Arthur Sullivan's sweetest music was distilled from pain.

ECONOMY.

The following letter was received from his sister by a New Yorker who was away from home on a visit:

I am sending by mail a parcel containing the golf coat you wanted. As the brass buttons are heavy I have cut them off to save postage. Your loving sister.

J. P. S.—You will find the buttons in the right hand pocket of the coat.

Would Leave It.

"I insist upon your leaving the house," she said angrily.

"Certainly," replied the tramp blandly. "I have no intention of taking it with me."

To every duty performed there is attached an inward satisfaction which deepens with the difficulty of the task.—Scott.

Almost a Tragedy.

The woman entered the car and sank moaning into the seat. Her face was haggard, and her escort regarded her with deep anxiety.

Suddenly she extracted a tiny vial from her handbag, pulled a piece of cotton out of the mouth of the bottle and was putting it to her lips when a young man opposite sprang to his feet and dashed it from her hand.

"Good gracious, madam!" he exclaimed hoarsely. "Just in time!"

The woman's escort sprang up fiercely, and the two men gripped.

"Confound you!" roared the lady's companion. "Can't my wife use her toothache medicine without having every green, sloppy idiot imagining she is trying to commit suicide?"

Then the would be rescuer apologized and departed from the car, feeling kind toward the famous worm which has been trod upon.

Not There Yet.

Claude—Don't you think my mustache is becoming? Maude—Well, it may be coming, but it hasn't got there yet.

Making a life is larger than making a living. Many a man has made a good living who has made a poor life.

His New Vocation.

"John's home from college?"

"Yes."

"What's he goin' to do now?"

"Well, 'twixt you an' me I think he's jest about decided to loaf around an' be one o' these here incomprehensible geniuses!"

Horse Sense.

"Now, he's got what I really call 'horse sense!'"

"How, for instance?"

"He never bets on one."

Be kind to the rich. They may not be rich always.—Florida Times-Union.

Luck and Labor.

Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up; labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy; labor turns out at 6 o'clock and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines; labor whistles. Luck relies on chance; labor on character.

Deceived.

Mrs. Blinkers—What! Going away? Why? Servant—Please, mum, when I come yesterday you gave me the keys to your trunks and drawers and chests and jewel boxes to keep for you. Mrs. Blinkers—Yes, I did that to show that I trusted you. What is the matter? Servant—There don't one of 'em fit.

HENRY HUDSON.

BORN NO ONE KNOWS WHERE AND DIED NO ONE KNOWS HOW.

Hudson must have been at least forty when he died, but nothing is known of his life before the last four years of it. A certain Henry Herdson, or Hudson, alderman of London and one of the founders of the Muscovy company, has been suggested as his grandfather, and the relationship is the more likely because it is certain that some of his name and kin were interested in the company. It may have been upon their recommendation that he was first appointed to the command of a ship in the company's service in 1607. Of his early training and previous voyages nothing is known. The beginning of his history is as mysterious as its end. He was born no one knows where, and he died no one knows how. He comes into our knowledge on the quarter deck of a ship bound for the pole; he goes out of it in a crazy boat manned by eight sick men, and so fades away into the dim haze that hangs about the desolate ice floes.

The four voyages of Hudson of which we have record were not directed to absolutely unknown waters, but the observations made by his precursors were so untrustworthy that they were of little service except to mislead him. The object of his first voyage in the service of the Muscovy company was "to discover the pole and to sail across it to the islands of Spicery or Cathay."

You can trust the goodness of an H. & A. S. gold-filled Watch Chain, which is positively guaranteed for 10, 15 or 25 years, according to the thickness of the gold casing.

Your jeweler sells H. & A. S. Chains. Send for the H. & A. S. Chain Book.

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was close to the ship's side, looking earnestly on the men. A little after a sea came up and overturned her. From the navel upward her back and breasts were like a woman (as they say that saw her); her body was as big as one of us; her skin very white, and long hair hanging down behind, of color, black. In her going down they saw her tail, which was like the tail of a porpoise and speckled like a mackerel. Their names that saw her were Thomas Hilles and Robert Rayner."

The only really incredible part of the story is that no more than two men thought it worth while to go on deck to look at her.—W. J. Fletcher in Macmillan's Magazine.

Forced Liberality.

It is not often miserliness gets such a straightforward rebuke as in the case quoted by the Montclair Times. In the early days of primitive Methodism there traveled in England an eccentric minister named Neale, who was famous for his plain talking. On one occasion he was preaching missionary sermons at a village so noted for its small collections that he determined to pass the plate himself.

On his round he came to a farmer who was, as Mr. Neale well knew, the richest man in the place. This individual placed a penny on the plate. Mr. Neale stopped immediately and said in a loud voice:

"Take your penny out, man, take it out! Don't you see you've covered up your laborer's sixpence?"

The rebuke was effectual, and a much more valuable coin was placed on the plate.

CLOVES.

From Java, Sumatra, Mauritius, Zanzibar and Guiana come the little brown flower buds of the clove tree. When gathered the buds are red and are dried by exposure to the smoke of wood fires and afterward by the rays of the sun. In a very short time they become of a deep brown color. To secure a monopoly and thus keep up the price the Dutch in the seventeenth century destroyed all their clove trees except those in the island of Amboyna. The chief value of cloves lies in their essential oil, which forms about one sixth of their whole weight.

Good Stage Eloquence.

It was one of Joseph Jefferson's distinctions that he was not only an advocate, but an example, of good stage eloquence. He was, however, an exception that proved the rule. The first step toward a better state of affairs is to convince managers and actors that it is desirable. With the memory of many a bad quarter hour of strained effort to hear what should be apprehended with ease, we respectfully submit this word of suggestion.

Its Exact Shade.

The elder Dumas once was wearing the ribbon of a certain order, having recently been made a commandant, and an envious friend remarked upon it. "My dear fellow," he said, "that cordon is a wretched color! One would think it was your woolen vest that was showing." "Oh, no, my dear D'E—," replied Dumas, with a smile, "you're mistaken. It's not a bad color; it is exactly the shade of the sour grapes in the fable."

Possible.

She—And do you think it's possible for a man to love two girls at the same time? He—Oh, yes; provided it isn't also at the same place.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Remember that what you believe will depend very much upon what you are.—Noah Porter.

How often do you know you are right, and yet the man you are arguing with is convinced you are not! And he half convinces you that you are wrong.

A Straight Tip.

A congressman was lunching alone in a Cincinnati cafe. Near by sat a dignified gentleman, who casually asked his waiter, "How is business?" The man said he was not doing well, upon which the dignified individual expressed regret, saying, "Personally I have always treated your craft in this house generously." The waiter was assiduous in his attentions and helped the guest on with his coat. The dignified man laid his hand on the waiter's arm and said: "Young man, you seem to be discontented with your lot, and I am going to give you the best tip you ever received. Get into some other business." And he strolled away, leaving the waiter speechless.

The Word "Gent."

At one time the word "gent" was a reputable term for general use. A respectable writer in 1564 tells of "a supper to divers gentlemen of the Gray's Inn for the great amiti between them and the Middle Temple gents." The diarist Evelyn speaks of the "noise and tumult occasioned by three or four wild gents in drink." Soon after Queen Victoria's accession "gents" became vulgar. Thackeray speaks of it in 1842 as an "affectionate diminutive" at present much in use among commercial persons."

How Could She Doubt?

"Oh, mamma," she cried, rushing into her mother's room and flinging her arms around the parental neck, "he loves me! He loves me!"

"My dear child, I'm so glad! Has he told you? Has he asked you to be his wife?"

"No, but he's down in the library learning to play chess with papa."

It Depends.

De Peyster (they have been conferring on art topics)—Are you fond of majolica, Mrs. Parvenue? Mrs. Parvenue (who has made several bad mistakes since her entrance into society and is on her guard)—Well—er—that depends entirely on how it is cooked.

—There is only one cure for it. "PSYCHINE" is the greatest remedy in the world for all forms of pulmonary trouble. Scores of people in Canada attest this fact. "PSYCHINE" stands without a rival as a permanent and absolute cure for Consumption and lung diseases. It reaches the sore spots, heals the decayed tissue, destroys the tubercle germs, creates rich blood, tones up the whole system, and cleanses from all impurities.

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Makes Clean Bread

With Royal Baking Powder there is no mixing with the hands, no sweat of the brow. Perfect cleanliness, greatest facility, sweet, clean, healthful food.

Full instructions in the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook" book for making all kinds of bread, biscuit and cake with Royal Baking Powder. Gratis to any address.

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M'KINLEY'S DEATH.

How the Associated Press Worked to Get and Give the News.

On the afternoon of Sept. 6, 1901, worn out by a long period of exacting labor, I set out for Philadelphia with the purpose of spending a few days at Atlantic City. When I reached the Broad street station in the Quaker City I was startled by a number of policemen crying my name. I stepped up to one, who pointed to a boy with an urgent message for me. President McKinley had been shot at Buffalo, and my presence was required at our Philadelphia office at once. A message had been sent to me at Trenton, but my train had left the station precisely two minutes ahead of its arrival. Handing my baggage to a hotel porter, I jumped into a cab and dashed away to our office. I remained there until dawn of the following morning.

The opening pages of the story of the assassination were badly written, and I ordered a substitute prepared. An inexperienced reporter stood beside Fredrick McMillan in the Music hall at Buffalo when Osgood fired the fatal shot. He seized a neighboring telephone and called our Buffalo correspondent and then pulled out the wires in order to render the telephone a wreck, so that it was a full half hour before any additional details could be secured.

I ordered a contingent men and expert telephone operators from Washington, Albany, New York and Boston to hurry to Buffalo by the fastest trains. All that night the Buffalo office was pouring forth a hasty written but faithful and accurate account of the tragedy, and by daybreak a relief force was on the ground. Day by day through the long vigil while the president's life hung in the balance each incident was faithfully and graphically reported. In the closing hours of the great tragedy false reports of the president's death were circulated for the purpose of halting the stock market, and to counteract them Secretary Tamm, on whose frequent signature I insisted, gave the facts to the Associated Press. Melville E. Stone in Century.

LITERARY DRUDGERY.

Gibbon devoted over twenty years of his life to the labor of reading for and writing the "Decline and Fall."

Dickens says in the introduction to "David Copperfield" that he spent two years in the composition of that novel.

Bancroft devoted nearly thirty years to his "History of the United States," which is not a history of the country at all, since it ends where the history of the country properly begins.

Cruden labored nineteen years on his Concordance to the Bible and immediately after its publication was sent to a lunatic asylum. He never fully recovered from the mental disease brought on by this gigantic undertaking.

Primitive Water Pipes.

Very primitive water pipes of an ancient date have been discovered in the streets of Manchester, England. They were hollowed out tree trunks fitted together so as to make a wooden conduit. The joints were somewhat in the style of those of a fishing rod, the thin end of one trunk being made to fit into the thick end of the other. It is supposed that this means of supplying Manchester with water was in use about 200 years ago, and discoveries of the same kind made in other towns go to confirm that view. The boring through the wood was about four inches in diameter. The supply of water in those days was not only much less in absolute quantity than now, but very much less in proportion to the population.

Hightholes' Large Families.

Few birds have larger families than the highthole, but, were it not for the number of his family, how could he hold his own among so many enemies? His conspicuous size and color always make him a shining mark to the collector, for every village lad in the land has collected flickers' eggs. He is a fellow of expediency, however. If his home is robbed, his wife soon lays another set of eggs. It is on record that one pair when tested by the removal of extra feathers laid twenty-one eggs in seventy-three days. St. Nicholas.

WHAT YOU DON'T HEAR.

You hear so much noise this every day in the week that you might be unable to discern a call of clothes, or in the case of a man to hear his

TROT OR GALLOP?

What Do Fish Do, and the Seals and Insects and Worms?

Here is a problem for people with sharp eyes: As we all know, a horse when walking or trotting advances only one leg of each pair at a time, but when galloping lifts both fore feet together and then both hind feet. Now, the question is how other animals manage this matter. The birds, of course, flap both wings together, but which birds run and which hop? We human beings "trot" when we walk and "gallop" when we swim—that is, if we are using the plain breast stroke. The dog, however, "trots" for both. Now, do the amphibious animals—the seals, otters and the rest—swim like men or like other four footed creatures?

Then there are the fish. One would rather expect that, as they move their tails from side to side, they would flap alternately with the fins, which are their hands and feet. Who can tell whether they do or not and whether all fish at all times follow one rule? By the way, how does a frog use its "hands?"

The great anatomist E. Ray Lankester has pointed out that, while the "thousand legs," such as our common gally worm, advance two feet of a pair together, the centipedes, which are much like them, do exactly the opposite, and the swimming worms also alternate the stroke of each pair of paddles. I doubt if many people can tell on which system the caterpillar manages its dozen or so legs or whether the adult insect walks, trots, paces or gallops on its six. How does the spider use eight?

Altogether this is a large field for observation, a field, too, where any one may discover new facts as yet unrecorded, and thus add to the store of knowledge.—St. Nicholas.

CORRECT ATTIRE.

He Who Dresses In Good Taste Shows That He Respects Himself.

When our country was in the log cabin stage of its growth correct dress was not held in high regard, and obviously so. The stout hearted pioneers were too busy hewing paths and blazing trails to cultivate life's finer side. There was the rough work of field and camp, of hammer and saw. But times, men and manners have changed, and a new conception of dress has sprung up. Young men especially recognize the direct relation of correct dress in business and social preference. The well dressed man carries his introduction with him—he is master of himself and of the situation. He commands the respect of others because he shows that he respects himself.

It is true that there are some men of wealth and position who slur their clothes and even some who feign to scorn the niceties of dress. The habits of a careless youth have left their imprint on such men, and it is quite certain that their disdain of dress played no part in their success and detracts measurably from their enjoyment of it, for, after all, the ripest fruit of success is the esteem of one's fellows, and who can esteem the sloven? In talking to a man one's attention naturally roves to his clothes, his hair, his teeth and his finger nails. Dandruff on the shoulder, stains on the waistcoat and unshaven face, untidy hair, creases in the coat, a soiled collar, a mussed cravat, proclaim in trumpet tones that a man lacks the truest refinement—respect of self.—Success.

Making It Easy For Him.

"The most difficult part of a pastor's duty," said a New York preacher, "is the pastoral calls. I have always re-



\$500 REWARD: FOR WOMEN

WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

The Vice-President Independent Order of Good Templars.

An experience which many women have was related by Miss Agnes Stebbings, of 231 East 20th Street, New York City, as follows: "I had very poor health for a year until life looked dark and dreary to me. Had headaches, backache, also pain, my sleep was broken and fitful. I longed for health. Tried several medicines but none were of any lasting benefit until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I soon realized that I had found the right remedy. It helped nature to throw off the poisons that saturated the system, removed all pains and strengthened the digestive organs, and brought the roses of health back to my cheeks. This medicine if taken occasionally keeps the system in perfect condition, helping it to throw off the disease and consequences of exposure to dampness. I am pleased to give it my endorsement."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO SERVE WITH SOUP.

Mulligatawny—Boiled rice,

Pea—Dried powdered mint, croutons.

Hare—Red currant, rowan or cranberry jelly.

Turtle—Lemon cut in quarters and heated separately.

Clear Soup with Italian Pastes—Grated Parmesan cheese.

Clear Soup a la Colbert—Poached eggs on a hot dish on a napkin.

Croute au Pot—Thin rounds of bread dipped in the soup, then made crisp in the oven.

Bouillabaisse (a rich fish soup)—Croutons or thin brown bread and butter, quarters of lemon.

Artichoke, Thick Lettuce, Crecy, Bisques—Croutons or thin rounds of bread dipped in soup or stock, then made crisp in the oven.

Mercury and the Sun.

The distance of Mercury from the sun varies owing to the eccentricity of its orbit. When he is nearest to the sun he receives ten and a half times more light and heat than we do, but when he removes to his greatest distance the light and heat are reduced by more than one-half. Even then, however, the sun blazes in the skies of Mercury with a disk four and a half times larger than that which he shows to us on earth.



If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable

persons from whom wrote frequent signed articles to give the facts to the *Anti-slavery Press*. Melville E. Stone in *Century*.

LITERARY DRUDGERY.

In 1848, a London poet in collecting old maps and writing his "History of England."

During the years of Irving's time he was engaged in writing "The Life of George Washington."

DR HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS

Please hurry along Hennequin's Infant Tablets, as we cannot get along without them.

M. E. PARKS,

Keene, Ont.

I believe Hennequin's Infant Tablets to be the best medicine for babies teething and troubled with worms. They should be tried by all mothers. They are just lovely.

MRS. GEO. A. SMITH,
Hayworth, Quebec.

After 14 years' experience in treating infantile ailments in our home, we have found Hennequin's Infant Tablets superior to any other remedy we have tried.

W. C. WEIR, Pastor Baptist Church, Carleton Place.

in seventy-three day of St. Nicholas.

What You Don't Hear.

You hear so much of this every day in the world that you are beginning to take it for granted. Now he can write his check for \$2000.00. But when old singly began writing his check 10 years ago he was a little boy and the author of his check was not even his mother but himself. Now he is a good and gentle man and a man of means. He used to all

Success.

Making It Easy For Him.

"The most difficult part of a pastor's duty," said a New York preacher, "is the pastoral calls. I have always remembered one of the first I ever made, when I was a green youth just out of a theological seminary. I had been called to the bedside of a member of my church who was well known for his peculiarities and crankiness. After talking with him a few minutes I said:

"Shall I offer a short prayer with you?"

"Short or long. Use your own judgment," said he.

"More and more embarrassed, I hesitated, and then said, 'What shall I pray for?'

"Exercise your own discretion as to selection of topics," said he."

A Preliminary.

The minister's wife engaged a new servant. The girl was very friendly with a constable, and one day she invited him to come round to see her. When he came it was washing day. She went and fetched him some beer, biscuits and cheese, but just then a voice called out, "Mary, have you got started to wash yet?"

"Yes," said Mary.

"What are you doing now?"

"Oh, I am just filling up the copper." —London Telegraph.

No Need For Worry.

The Husband on his deathbed—My darling, when I am gone, how will you ever be able to pay the doctor's bills? The Wife—Don't worry about that, dear. If the worst comes to the worst, I can marry the doctor, you know.

Imagination.

Mabel has a most wonderful power of imagination."

"Really? That's the very last thing I should have given her credit for."

"Oh, it's quite true, I assure you. She actually fancies that she's good looking."

His Debts.

"Well, my friend, I never pay my old debts. I forget them."

"And your new ones?"

"Oh, I let them get old."

It is only a long time after having learned it that we know anything well. —Joubert.

The Last Word.

Bobby—Is every word in this dictionary, pa? Peckley—Oh, no, my child. Every little while a new word comes into the language. Bobby—What's the latest word, pa? Peckley—Your ma will tell you. She always has the last word.

Loved and Lost.

Neil—Love doesn't seem to agree with Maud. She is thinner by twenty pounds than she used to be. Belle—She has loved and lost, eh?

No legacy is so rich as honesty.—Shakespeare.

Incompatible.

"What would you do if you had a hundred thousand dollars?"

"I'd own a private yacht."

"Then you wouldn't have a hundred thousand dollars."

Strange Women.

In Japan it is the height of bad form for a woman to express an opinion contrary to that of her husband. Wonderful people!

CASTORIA.

Bears the Kind You Have Always Bought

Chat H. Fletcher

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you.

LEIBIG'S FITCURE

"Let the GOLD DUST"



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. Gold Dust that glitters under the name a shadowy substitute; get the real

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Scrubbing floors, was

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Every Class of F

Let us give you a job. We guarantee first-cla

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Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 25 Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Eastern Standard Time.

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Deseronto and Napanee to Tawmorth and Bannockburn.

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Arr. Bannockburn 0 6 15 1 50

Live Tawmorth 8 6 25 2 05

Arr. Tawmorth 14 6 10 2 25

Arr. Tweed 20 6 55 2 45

Live Tweed 7 6 29 2 55

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Arr. Stoco 27 7 25 3 55

Lucknow 33 7 40 3 15

Arr. Lucknow 37 7 55 3 35

Brudenell 40 8 10 9 10

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Wilson 44 8 25 9 33

Arr. Wilson 46 8 25 9 33

Enterprise 48 8 25 9 33

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Midway Bridge 52 8 30 9 35

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Moscow 53 8 37 9 50

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The Baby Beetle's Cradle.

If at almost any time of the year we walk through the woods where the red, scarlet, black or pin oaks are growing—that is, where we find those that ripen their acorns in two seasons and therefore belong to the pin oak group—we shall probably find on the ground fallen branches that vary in size from that of a lead pencil to that of one's thumb or even larger. These at the broken end appear as if cut away within the wood, so that only a thin portion is left under the bark. Within the rather uneven cut, generally near the center of the growth, is a small hole tightly plugged by the "powder post" of a beetle larva. Split open the branch or twig, when a burrow will be seen, and the little, white, soft, hard-jawed larva that made it will be found or perhaps the inactive pupa.

A Russian Bear Story.

Here is an odd hunting tale from Russia: A certain count was out for bears and, tracking a dam and cubs, shot one of the latter, had it slung into his sleigh and drove for home, about fifty miles distant. Immediately after his arrival his gamekeeper announced that a huge bear had scaled the wall of the park. The count went out and shot it—the dam of the cub which he had killed and brought home! The faithful creature had followed her dead offspring those fifty miles at the same pace as relays of post horses and arrived in time to share the fate of her cub and to have a monument erected where she fell.

JAPANESE WHALERS.

The Curious Way They Do Their Work With Nets and Knives.

Whales are captured in nets by the Japanese. The whalers put off from the shore as quietly as possible, and when they come within the proper distance of their objective the boats, which have hitherto worked in couples, separate and, dropping their nets as they go, work around to the rear and flanks of their expected kill. The nets are made in large squares, each side being about forty feet long. One net is composed of six squares in line, and the squares are fastened to each other lightly. When all is ready the boats which have been worked around to the rear of the whale then commence to drive him gently toward the nets. Moving along lazily at first, the whale soon realizes that something untoward is happening and, hurrying forward, dashes on to one of the nets. This is the critical moment, and when the fishermen see that the whale is well in the center of one of the squares they raise a great shout and charge in upon him.

When the whale is about spent a man chosen for his strength, activity, pluck, coolness and general fitness for his work then leaps upon his back and with a great triangular shaped knife proceeds to cut two great gashes in his body just back of his head. Through the underlying blubber and these two gashes he passes a rope and, knotting it, makes a loop of it. He then repeats the same operation as far back on his body as he can. When the fight has been completely knocked out of the whale, boats range alongside of him, and by the help of the loops already mentioned the hapless cetacean is slung between them in such a manner as to minimize the danger of his carcass sinking.

Then the boats form in procession, and, making for the shore, there commences the most curious part of the whole affair. The whalers, with real fervor and in the most solemn manner possible, begin a chanting prayer for the ease of the departing spirit by calling out "Joraku! Joraku! Joraku!" in low, deep tones. Upon the third day

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

2320 cheese were offered for sale at the Cheese Board Friday afternoon, 1800 white and 1020 colored.

1380 cheese sold at 10 15/16c.

The usual buyers present.

The following factories boarded:

	NO.	WHITE	COLORED
Napanee	1	..	
Croydon	2	..	70
Clareview	3	..	70
Tamworth	4	75	..
Sheffield	5	75	..
Centreville	6	..	..
Palace Road	7	..	..
Phippen No. 1	8	115	
Phippen No. 2	9	95	
Phippen No. 3	10	..	80
Kingsford	11	70	..
Forest Mills	12	125	..
Union	13	100	..
Odessa	14	200	
Excelsior	15	..	175
Enterprise	16	..	220
White Creek	17	..	80
Selby	18	..	150
Camden East	19	..	175
Newburgh	20	..	..
Desseronto	21	..	..
Marlbank	22	50	..
Maple Ridge	23	25	..
Metzler	24	155	
Farmers' Friend	25	185	
Farmers' Choice	26	90	..

Bee Keepers Supplies.

Brood and Foundation Comb, sections, bee smokers, etc.

MADOLE & WILSON.

LAPUM'S WEST.

We had a very heavy rain here on Saturday and Sunday.

A number from Yarker were in attendance at the Hymenite meeting held at Mr. Chas. Woodhouse's on Friday night.

Elmer Clyde, Odessa, has severed his engagement with Messrs. Huff and Bush, where he has been employed for some time past.

Thos. Furts, of Colebrook, gave us a flying call on Monday evening.

Wm. Lapum has returned after a two week's stay with friends in Adolphustown. S. Vandewater was in Kingston on Saturday.

S. E. Bush was in Colebrook on business recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Love, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pringle, were visiting at John Morrison's, at Hartington on Sunday.

Mrs. L. Brown was in Napanee Saturday and Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jennings.

Flossie Clyde, Odessa, has been visiting her grandparents here the past week.

Master Fooman Bradshaw, Newburgh, spent several days last week visiting his uncle, C. Davy.

Master Victor Clayton, Toronto, was visiting his friends Walter and Stanley Bush last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Almon Brown were visiting at Levi Brown's on Sunday.

C. Jennings gave us a flying visit on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Davison, of Wilton were in the neighborhood on Monday.

BELL ROCK.

Rev J. Ferguson gave a very practical and instructive address to the Sunday school children here on the 23rd.

Master Sperry Reynolds who has been suffering with a broken arm is much better this week.

Miss Goldie Sanborn has returned home after a year's absence. She has been attending High School at Warkworth.

Miss Maud Pomeroy is spending the holidays in Kingston the guest of Mrs. H. McDowell, Princess St.

Visitors: Mr. R. L. Brooks and family Buffalo N.Y. at Mrs. H. A. Martins.

Miss Grace Burley, Sharbot Lake at J. York's.

Miss Blanche Wheeler, Tweed, at I. B. Wheeler's.

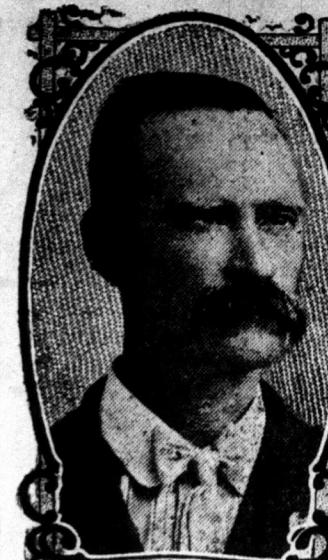
DENBIGH.

Haying operations are now in full swing here, but so far the weather has not been very favorable owing to fre-

THE RICH AND THE POOR NEED PE-RU-NA.

Many Suffer With Catarrh and Don't Know It.

The Phase of Catarrh Most Prevalent in Summer is a Run Down, Worn Out Condition Known as Systemic Catarrh.



"Pe-ru-na Is the Medicine for the Poor Man,"—Geo. A. Hughes.

CATARRH assumes different phases in different seasons of the year. In the early summer systemic catarrh is most prevalent.

That tired, worn-out feeling in nine cases out of ten is due to a catarrhal condition of the mucous membranes.

Mr. Geo. A. Hughes, 808 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Peruna has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I am forty-five years old now, and feel as good as I did at twenty. I was very thin and run down, but Peruna acted just right in my case. I am a carpenter and sometimes need a tonic. Peruna is the medicine for a poor man."—Geo. A. Hughes.

A Congressman Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family.

Hon. Thos. J. Henderson, Member of Congress from Illinois, and Lieutenant in the Union Army for eight years, writes from the Lemon building, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Peruna has been used in my family with the very best results and I take pleasure in recommending your valuable remedy to my friends as a tonic and an effective cure for catarrh."—Thos. J. Henderson.

Peruna cleanses the mucous membranes and cures the catarrh wherever located.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA.

Canada is a colony of Great Britain. Canada's population, six millions.

Canadian confederation effected 1867. Canada has one third of all the area of the British Empire.

Canada is bounded by three oceans, is 3,500 miles wide from east to west, 1,400 from north to south.

Canada has territory enough to give each of her inhabitants 400 acres; has 19,900 miles of railway and 72 miles canal.

Canada has 10,200 postoffices, 36,000 miles of telegraph, and a million square miles of standing timber.

Canada's wheat crop has reached 100 million bushels in one year; average yield per acre 18 bushels.

Total value of farm property in Canada is one and a half billions.

Canada's volume of trade aggregated 67 million dollars in 1903, doubling in eight years. Montreal exported more grain in 1903 than any other American port.

elephants dropped in the direction of the sheds.

"That means it's 11 o'clock," said the foreman; "dinner hour. Not for himself could we get them to do a stroke of work from now till 3. It's their off time. At 3 they begin again and work, till dusk, and they start about 6 in the morning, but they don't understand overtime."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

How many men work too hard? How many do you know?

Every good husband is henpecked. That's all there is to it.

Classical music is like some people—very hard to understand.

It is said that a farmer gets the best work out of a farm hand who is aspiring to be his son-in-law.

Perhaps one reason why a poor man lives longer than a rich one is that the

whole affair. The whalers, with real fervor and in the most solemn manner possible, begin a chanting prayer for the ease of the departing spirit by calling out "Joraku! Joraku! Joraku!" in low, deep tones. Upon the third day after the kill a memorial service is held in the village temple, and prayers are offered for the repose of the dead whale's soul.

TWINS do your WORK"



water. "Bear in mind that all is not a name of washing powder. Don't accept al

Washing Powder

package."

rs, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

PANY, Montreal, P. O. - Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

kes, hard water soft

UR
PARTMENT

the production of

f Fine Job Work.

a quotation on your next
st-class workmanship.

n please you.

**NEE EXPRESS
PARTMENT.**

E. J. POLLARD, Prop.

DENBIGH.

Haying operations are now in full swing here, but so far the weather has not been very favorable owing to frequent and heavy rains.

High windstorms have also done considerable damage to Orchards, Fences and buildings. Grain crops look very promising, but a few instances of rust in wheat have also already been reported and it is feared that wheat will again be damaged by rust like last year.

Dr. J. Chant has just returned from Leeds County where he has been visiting for nearly two weeks.

Misses Evelina and Minnie Lane, of Ottawa, who have been paying a visit to their parents Mr. and Mrs. James Lane of the Denbigh House have returned to the Capital.

Mr. Geo. Fox has been making a prospecting trip to the Northwest, and has returned with so favorable an opinion of Alberta that he intends to remove there with his family as soon as circumstances will permit.

A Court of Appeal was held here on the 25th inst., by his Honor Judge Madden. Considerable additions were made to the Assessment Roll of the Municipality, chiefly by adding business and income assessments. His Honor was accompanied by Mrs. Madden.

Otto Stein and family, for some time residents at Folger's Station have returned to Denbigh and have moved on Robert Stein's farm.

Rev. Perry Scott, of North Dakota, formerly a resident of Vennachar and teacher of the Public School there, and Mrs. Scott, are favoring old friends and acquaintances with a visit.

The attention of our readers is called to our advertisement on page eight of the second annual excursion to Montreal, Ottawa and return, via the St. Lawrence and Ottawa river, and Rideau Canal System, running all the rapids of the St. Lawrence River and all the trip by daylight. Patrons of this trip last year are enthusiastic in their praises of the whole route which is said to be unequalled in merit.

Escaped an Operation.
Doctored 15 Years—Joints Stiff,
Feet Always Cold—An Aurora
Lady's Good Fortune.

The following letter from an elderly lady of Aurora, Ont., we commend to the careful attention of sufferers from uric acid poisoning caused by weak or disordered kidneys. It will be noticed that a very few doses of Bu-Ju, the Kidney Pill, effected what 15 years of doctoring could not accomplish.

Clad in Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.:

Gentlemen:—I am glad I learned of your Bu-Ju Pills. I have used one box and a sample package of Bu-Ju and am now like a different person to what I have been. I have doctored for over fifteen years and they told me I had to undergo an operation but I would not do it. My joints were all stiff and my toes dead, and now they are all right. My feet were always cold, but I am altogether better now and feel like a new creature. Have recommended them to my granddaughter and the pills are helping her. Am pleased I ever heard of Bu-Ju Pills and write you with pleasure.

FANNY BRILLINGER.

Auror, Ont.

The discomfort of continued cold feet, so prevalent among elderly ladies, will vanish when the system is purified and strengthened. This is what Bu-Ju, the Kidney Pill was made especially to do. Nothing on the market today offered as a kidney remedy approaches this preparation in efficacy, and the above letter is only one of many testimonials to its potent but gentle effects. Every person who has ever tried this remarkable specific strongly recommends it to relatives, neighbors and friends, as Mrs. Brillingher has done, and the result is the same as in the case of her granddaughter. The sovereign remedy for all kidney disorders may be had of druggists generally.

Canada is one and a half millions.

Canada's volume of trade aggregated 67 million dollars in 1903, doubling in eight years. Montreal exported more grain in 1903 than any other American port.

Canada has 108 thousand Indians. Canada's fishers produced 22 millions in 1903. Nova Scotia ranks first in fisheries.

Canada is fourth in gold producing countries, having produced 18 millions in 1903.

Canada's banks have 76 millions paid up capital; assets \$641 millions; has 1,000 post-offices and government savings banks. Savings aggregate 460 millions.

Canada's census shows 55, religious denominations; 214 million Roman Catholics and 3 million Protestants.

Canada's drink bill in 1903 was 50 million dollars about \$8 per capita.

Canada has 20 thousand public schools attended by over one million pupils.

Canada spends 12 million annually to support her schools.

Canada has 17 universities and 53 colleges.

50 per cent. of Canada's entire population can read.

They have drawn the color lines in Windsor post-office, and the clerks are liable any moment to refuse to handle letters written in black ink.

ELEPHANTS LUMBERING.

They Were Not Only Doing Man's Work, but Doing It Man's Way.

The elephants round us were dragging the logs to the mill to be sawed. They were harnessed for this with a broad breast band and heavy chains. A native looped the chains round the logs, and the elephant started off with them and deposited them on the trolley. Others were picking up the sacred planks with their trunks and carrying them across the yard to be piled.

A mahout sat on the neck of every elephant, and if the animal picked up too small a plank the mahout would hint, with his iron spike, that two might go to that load. Then, grunting, the elephant would pick up the second with infinite delicacy of balance, turn, march over and deposit them beside the pile, always returning for another load so long as there were any planks ready. When there were none he would take his ease in the sun and wait, or perhaps there were heavy logs to be pushed from one place to another, and if pushing would do, with his trunk curled against the log, no elephant would give himself the trouble of picking it up any more than a housemaid will pick up a chair on casters.

More fascinating it was than I can tell to see the jungle patriarch kneel down to a heavy log, twist his trunk round it, place it on the top of the pile and then calculate its position and push and pull until it was square in its place. The oddest because the most reasonable thing was to see the elephant, pushing against the end of a very heavy log, stretch out one hind leg to give himself balance and purchase. That seemed to bring him somehow very near to us. He was not only doing our work, but he was doing it in our way.

Presently, with one accord, all the

elephants stopped work and moved in

the direction of the camp.

It is said that a farmer gets the best work out of a farm hand who is aspiring to be his son-in-law.

Perhaps one reason why a poor man lives longer than a rich one is that the doctors don't take so much interest in him.

When an economical man suffers a ten dollar loss he cuts off expenditures reaching to \$50 before he feels right about it.

If you have faults the idea is not to humiliate yourself by acknowledging them to your enemies, but to get over them if possible for your own good.

The Result.

Friend—What was the result of the consultation of doctors? Invalid (glancing at the receipted bill)—It left me in a very poor condition.

A WOMAN'S ORDEAL

DREADS DOCTOR'S QUESTIONS

Thousands Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and Receive Valuable Advice Absolutely Confidential and Free

There can be no more terrible ordeal—a delicate, sensitive, refined woman than to be obliged to answer certain questions in regard to her private ills, even when those questions are asked by her family physician, and many



continue to suffer rather than submit to examinations which so many physicians propose in order to intelligently treat the disease; and this is the reason why so many physicians fail to cure female disease.

This is also the reason why thousands upon thousands of women are corresponding with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. To her they can confide every detail of their illness, and from her great knowledge, obtained from years of experience in treating female ills, Mrs. Pinkham can advise women more wisely than the local physician.

Delle Emerentie Montreuil, of 114 Latourelle St., Quebec, Que., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

I suffered for eight months with what the doctors called prolapsus, which caused great weakness all over my system, with faint-dizzy spells. I kept growing weaker and weaker. I tried several medicines which they claimed would cure my trouble, but nothing was of the best benefit until I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and this helped me so rapidly that I could hardly believe my good fortune. I would gladly have paid \$5.00 for that first bottle, for it started me on the road to health, and five bottles cured me.

I am most grateful for my splendid, robust health, and shall certainly recommend the Vegetable Compound in glowing terms to all my friends and acquaintances, for it is deserving of all the praise I can give it.

Mountains of proof establish the fact that no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for restoring women's health.

Ayer's Pills

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

The dose is one, just one pill at bedtime. Sugar-coated, mild, certain. They cure constipation.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

Every Qua. of Druggists' Qua. P. Hall & Co., Yonkers, N. Y.

"Blue Label" 40 cents per pound "SALADA"

CEYLON TEA. A 20th century luxury. Positively incomparable. Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all grocers. Steadfastly refuse all substitutes.

LIFE-SAVING MACHINERY

DEEP BREATHING FORCED UPON THE PATIENT

Atmospheric Pressure Is Changed Regularly and Automatically.

Is it possible to prolong life by means of a machine? Peter Lord, a young inventor of Boston, believes that it is. At any rate, he claims that his invention will prove valuable in prolonging the lives of consumptives and will be of benefit to those suffering from asthma, pneumonia, and other diseases of the lungs. Founded solely on the principles of artificial respiration, Mr. Lord has applied his knowledge of mechanics to the theory that he formulated three years ago, and to-day, says a correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean, has a machine building that it is expected shall prove to be the pioneer of life-saving sanatoria the world over.

The inventor, since going exhaustively into a study of the heart's functions, has proven to his own satisfaction, so he says, that as long as the vital spark remains in the human body, just so long will it be possible to apply the machine's power to the dying persons and infuse the body with a new life.

To the person that may be infected with the germs of tuberculosis he proves that the use of his machine will force pure oxygen into every cell of the lungs, killing in this manner the hidden bacteria that cannot exist in the presence of oxygen, and at the same time aiding Nature to build up weak and affected lung tissues.

For the persons afflicted with the agonizing and suffocating tortures that asthma produces Mr. Lord has given practical assurance that his invention must and will produce speedy relief and

ULTIMATE CURE

through clearing and filling the lungs and throat with the purest of Nature's oxygen.

In the face of all the experimentation that has been successfully carried on by savants and scientists in this country and abroad during the last score of years in search of a cure or preventive of all lung diseases, the invention of Peter Lord has come to the assistance of medical research at the moment that the whole world is crying "open air."

"Plenty of fresh open air and the germs of consumption cannot thrive. It is just this question of finding a means of furnishing plenty of fresh air or oxygen to the sick and dying that has occupied all my spare time during the last three years," said the inventor to a correspondent.

"Several years ago the talk of necessity of plenty of exercise in order to keep the circulation of the body well up to the normal started me to thinking that if some means might be produced to compel this circulation without energy on the part of the person benefiting it would

strokes sufficient to release and increase alternately the atmospheric pressure on the body of the subject.

Fifteen pounds to the square inch is the pressure on the human body under normal conditions, and when two pounds of this are withdrawn by the drawback of the plunger the pressure, becoming less, compelled the patient to unknowingly and without effort inhale a far greater quantity of pure oxygen than could be drawn into the lungs under the ordinary conditions of breathing when the pressure was at fifteen pounds.

"Now, I cannot say as to how far this invention will go in the medical world, but we all know that there are certain portions of the lungs that are never used, and if the germs of tuberculosis become seated there, how can there be any salvation for a person so afflicted except through the use of such an apparatus as I have invented?" said the enthusiastic mechanician.

"It is somewhat similar to washing out a rag that has been used in cleaning dirt. If the water does not reach every part of it there is sure to be some of the dirt remain, and in time rot the rag. So it is with this machine of mine. It will force the sick or well man who tries it to take in deep breaths and clean every portion of the lungs, and the strong, healthy circulation must follow.

"I believe that there are great things to be done in the medical world with this machine of mine. I do not know much about the practice or the theory of medicine, but I do know something of the human body, and cannot see any reason why this plan of mine is not practical and strictly in compliance with the

LAWS OF HUMAN NATURE.

"I have figured that this machine will be of the greatest value to consumptives. The lung expansion of the consumptive is comparatively small, and the only cure—if there is a cure—is lots of oxygen.

"If applied every day or night while the patient sleeps, my invention would increase the lung expansion and fill every cell with clean, pure oxygen.

"In this I have found the proudest result of my life work, and because of actual trials have become convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that this is the only practical plan for prolonging life, a method that neither gives pain to those that have it applied nor any sense of depression or possibility of injury to any part of the body."

In the city of Worcester, where the young inventor, yet to see the 38th milestone of life, lives, his wide circle of acquaintances in the business life of the city have the fullest confidence in what he says about the new machine or apparatus, as he prefers to have it called.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

The very best medicine in the world for summer complaints, such as cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysen-

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER IX.

That evening, about an hour before dinner, Norah was in her own room, reading a volume of Mrs. Browning's poems, which she had found in the library; that is to say, she read for a few minutes, then her eyes strayed from the book and wandered over the view and her thoughts wandered also.

Nora had read a great deal, for her life had lacked companionship, and most of her amusements had been solitary ones; but, though love had generally been the theme of the novel or the poem, it had always been a mystery to her.

In all her short life she had never met the one man whose voice had power to raise the strange echo in the heart which proclaims the birth of love.

She had, for instance, never fallen in love with the curate or the young doctor, as some girls, for want of a better object, occasionally do; she had not only not fallen in love with them, but she had given a thought to them after they had left her presence.

But to-night, as she sat by the open window, she found that though Mrs. Browning was delightful, to recall the face and words of the young artist was more delightful still.

She felt sure that it was he whom she had heard on the terrace, and she wondered why she had not plucked up courage and asked him.

How frankly he had spoken! not mincing his words and smiling the conventional smile which most young men consider it necessary to assume when they address members of the other sex; and how straight and steady was the look of his handsome expressive eyes! She wondered whether the earl would make inquiries as he had said, if so, whether they would result in Cyril Burne's being asked to dinner; at the thought, the fancy picture of his being seated, say, next to her, or opposite her, Norah's face grew warmly colored and her eyes dropped; but she did not pause to ask herself why the mere prospect of eating her dinner in the company of the young man with the manly voice and straightforward eyes should be so pleasant to her.

It never occurred to her that if not already in love with Cyril Burne, the subtle poison had entered her being; the enemy was already parleying at the gate of her heart.

She was aroused both from Mrs. Browning and her own thoughts by a knock at the door and the entrance of Harman.

"I beg your ladyship's pardon," she said, glancing at the open book; "I'm afraid I've disturbed you, my lady; but I've brought Becca."

Norah gave a little start. She had been so absorbed reading and thinking that she had forgotten all about Rebecca South.

"That is right," she said; "where is she?"

"Outside, my lady," replied Harman, and she opened the door and beckoned Becca in.

The girl entered, and stood eyeing Norah with the expression of half defiance, half curiosity, which had so impressed Cyril, then her black eyes dropped before Norah's kindly regard.

She was giddy, Becca, but I am sure she only wishes to do the best for you. But there," she broke off, feeling that she was getting "peachy," and that if she continued she would probably make this wild young creature dislike her, "I don't want to deprive you of your liberty, and you shall stay just as long as you like."

"Thank you!" she exclaimed; "then I'll come."

"Well, you are here now," said Norah, with a smile, and if you like you may stay. Oh, but," she broke off, as if she had suddenly remembered, "I must ask the earl. You wait here until I come back. You can look at the book I was reading, if you like."

Becca took it, and Norah opened the door.

She found Harman waiting on the stairs.

"Well, my lady, will she do?" she asked anxiously.

"Oh, yes," said Norah, with a smile; "I am sure we shall get on very well together. Please don't go to her. I have given her a book to read, while I go down and ask the earl if she may stay."

Becca turned over two or three pages of Mrs. Browning and read a line or two; then she looked round the room with the book still in her hand.

Presently the girl got up and, stealing on tip toe to the next room, opened the wardrobe and looked at the dresses.

They were so few as to be soon exhausted, and still on tiptoe, as if she feared some one might hear her, she went to the dressing-table, parted and arranged the coils of her black hair, and surveyed herself critically, and yet complacently, in the glass.

There were two or three knickknacks of Norah's lying on the table—a ring and a small watch chain—and Becca slipped the ring on her finger and hooked the Albert in her dress, and surveyed them in the glass.

Then her black eyes wandered about for something else to examine and try on.

A small box caught her attention, and she took it up and tried to open it.

It was either locked or shut with a spring, but she managed to open it with the aid of a hairpin. There did not appear to be much in it to reward her curiosity, for it contained only a lock of hair inclosed in a scrap of paper, on which was written, "My dear mother's." It was fair, silken hair, and Becca compared it with her own raven locks with a smile of satisfaction. In addition to the lock of hair, there was a photograph—a carte-de-visage of a woman's face, and Becca at once concluded that it was a portrait of the countess, Norah's mother, but, turning it over, she saw written on the back, "Dear Catherine."

She was looking at the portrait, and wondering whose it was, when the dressing bell rang, and she heard the handle of the door turn.

She had put the lock of hair back in the box, but there was no time to return the photograph, and as she ran swiftly into the next room and dropped onto the ottoman, she slipped the portrait into her pocket.

well up to the normal started me to thinking that if some means might be produced to compel this circulation without energy on the part of the person benefiting it might be the cause of helping to sustain life longer than has been the average under the conditions of the past, where medicine alone is brought into play. "I realized then as I do now that exercise of itself adds but little to the life of a person. It is the circulation that counts, and this is only forced by the exercise."

"I figured that the blood pumping through every vein and artery of the system was what gave the strength and food to the tissue, but the taking of exercise to compel this burned up the vital energy of a man or a woman."

"If this respiration could be forced mechanically, then I knew that better results could be achieved and there would be no tiring and consequent

LOSS OF ENERGY.

"This was the basis on which I went to work and now I am glad to say that I have perfected an invention that I am certain will help sustain life in the weakest of sick persons and provide the desperately weakened ones with the only means of compelling the vital functions of the body to respond to that life-giver, the circulation."

At this point Mr. Lord went on to tell of having dismantled the apparatus with which he had conducted his first successful experiments and, therefore, it would become impossible to show the actual working of the arrangement, but described in general the features of the apparatus and in a manner which left no doubt as to the advantages to be derived from the treatment that the inventor outlined.

The core of the entire theory and adaptation of the machine lies in the control of atmosphere pressure on the human body and the alternating increase or reduction of this pressure so as to compel the fullest respiration through complete inhaling and exhaling of oxygen from the lungs and thus force pure air to search out and purify every atom of the lung tissues.

To accomplish this Mr. Lord constructed an absolutely airtight chamber or small room, in which the patient or subject was placed, after a soft and pliable mouth and nose piece had been bound about these portions of the features. From this mouthpiece there led a good sized length of rubber tubing to the wall opening to the outer air of the high hill on which the inventor resides. The subject, having been provided with matter to read while the experiment was in progress, was then locked in the room, that became instantly

HERMETICALLY SEALED.

On the opposite wall of the room from where the patient was breathing through his tube there was let into the wall a plunger-like attachment consisting of a leather plunger sliding in a cylinder and controlled from the outside by the inventor himself, who had gauged the length of

The very best medicine in the world for summer complaints, such as cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysentery is Baby's Own Tablets. During the hot weather months no wise mother should be without a box of Tablets in the house. These troubles come suddenly and unless promptly checked too often prove fatal. Baby's Own Tablets act almost like magic in these cases, and speedily remove all cause of danger. Mrs. Alex. Poulin, Caraquet, N.B., says: "I think Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine in the world for children. I have used them for cholera infantum, teething and other troubles, and it is astonishing how quickly they relieve and cure these ailments." An occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets will keep the stomach and bowels right and prevent summer complaints. No mother need be afraid of this medicine—it is guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. It always does good—it cannot possibly do harm. Be sure that every box bears the full name Baby's Own Tablets and picture of four-leaf clover on the wrapper around the box. Anything else is a dangerous substitute. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Petulance is self-punishment. Oiliness is not holiness.

Better a sweet failure than a sour success.

An itching palm causes a crook in the fingers.

Many a moral squint comes from a money monocle.

The fortunate people are those who believe they are.

We are always building bridges for things with wings.

The best way to wipe out a friendship is to sponge on it.

Many a man thinks he is pious when he is only petrified.

A little plain honesty is worth untold professional holiness.

The man who shouts in prayer ends up by silence in practice.

The best eyed people are those who are blind to some things.

The religion that runs to fever usually ends up with chills.

Nothing is easier than being benevolent with other people's money.

Friendships sown in youth furnish the sweetest fruits for old age.

Most men show their conceit of themselves by criticism of others.

Most men feel like giving good measure when malice is in the market.

You never can see the worm in the apple from the other side of the fence.

Heaven will be a lonesome place for those who do not like common people.

Sow the seeds of sin and the fruits of sorrow will take care of them selves.

No man has a poorer outlook than he who is on the lookout for himself only.

The orator in the pulpit needs to remember that no man was ever struck by thunder.

Too many people bring their yearnings to meeting and leave their carnings at home.

The man who is looking for a soft snap generally gets off with a dish of soft soup.

The men who make the biggest fires don't care whether you watch their smoke or not.

The season of cucumbers and green peaches always gives a pessimistic to the prayer meeting.

It's no use trusting to Providence if you find your pastime in tickling the motor end of a mule.

Norah with the expression of half defiance, half curiosity, which had so impressed Cyril, then her black eyes dropped before Norah's kindly regard.

The girl looked prettier at close quarters, Norah thought, than at a distance, and smiled at Harman with a little nod of satisfaction.

"I am glad you have come, Rebecca—or Becca, as I should like to call you," said Norah.

"Curtsy and say 'Thank you, my lady,'" retorted Harman.

Becca made a very slight curtsey, and murmured something that sounded like the words suggested.

"Will you come and sit down here?" said Norah, rather amused at the girl's half-shy, half-fierce manner. She was like some beautiful, scarcely tamed young animal, who fears a blow, and is prepared to retort with a kick or a bite.

Becca crossed the room and seated herself on the low ottoman near Norah's chair, and Norah, thinking that they would probably come to an understanding much sooner if the aunt were not present, said:

"Leave Becca and me to have a little talk, Harman, will you?"

"Yes, my lady," said Harman, and she went out, but paused at the door, to cast a warning glance toward her young niece.

"You know why I asked you to come and see me, Becca?"

"Aunt told me that you wanted to take me into service."

"I wanted you to come and help your aunt in various ways, but my idea was rather that you should come to the Court and keep me company sometimes."

"I should like that," she said, almost to herself; "but it sounds funny," she added, with a candor which amused Norah.

"Does it?" she asked. "Why?"

"Why should you, a lady, want such as me to keep you company?" said Becca.

"Because, although I am a lady, as you say, I am very lonely," said Norah, in her sweet, frank voice, "and I want to have some one I can speak to, and who will talk to me about—well, anything that interests her."

"Is that all—my lady?" asked Becca, adding the "my lady" as an afterthought.

"Well, I'm afraid that would be scarcely employment enough, unless we chatted all day; but I thought you could help make some of my dresses. That is a very pretty one you have got on; who made that?"

"I did," replied Becca.

"You must be very clever," said Norah. "I am afraid I could not make a dress to save my life. I have trimmed a hat and a bonnet, but they were not very great successes."

"It's easy enough," remarked Becca; "I could make that dress you have got on."

"I think you could; you have made your own so prettily. But I don't want you to be always at needlework. Are you fond of reading?"

"Yes," replied Becca nodding.

"Well, then, you could read to me sometimes, or I could read to you while you are working."

"That would be nice. And am I to live here, sleep here, at the Court?" she asked suddenly, her eyes downcast.

"Well, I had hoped that you would, but perhaps you cannot leave your grandfather altogether?"

"No, my lady; I don't think I could," she said.

"Very well," said Norah; "you shall arrange with your aunt as to how long you shall stay."

"I'd rather leave it to you; she's hard to me."

"Oh, I don't think your aunt could be unkind, Becca," she said at last; "she seems so fond of you."

"She's hard. She wants to chain me up—" She stopped, as if she had gone too far, and her black eyes flashed.

"Perhaps she thinks you are a lit-

ter return the photograph, and as she ran swiftly into the next room and dropped onto the ottoman, she slipped the portrait into her pocket.

(To Be Continued.)

WOMAN HELPED TREPOFF

VERA SASSULITCH NABBED

THE NIHILISTS.

Pretended to Assassinate Trepooff and Gained Their Confidence.

Russian history during the last 20 or 30 years would not have been what it has been if there had been no Vera Sassulitch, of whom nothing is heard in these days. When the famous General Trepooff was only at the beginning of his career she was his invaluable assistant.

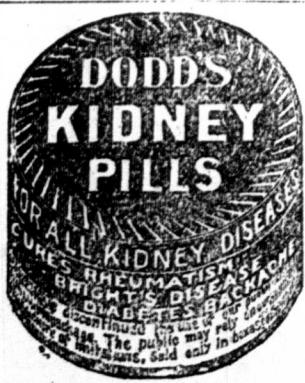
Trepooff was the detested enemy of the Nihilists, and he was very anxious to obtain inside information as to their doings and their plans. Suddenly, one day in 1878, he was fired at whilst driving through the streets of St. Petersburg by no other than Vera Sassulitch. She was at once seized by the soldiery, and was charged with the attempted murder of Trepooff, being tried in the ordinary manner; but, to the amazement of the public, she was acquitted.

On her release the Nihilists gathered about her, desiring to admit such a friend of the people to their closest acquaintance. In this way she was admitted to all their private circles and was made acquainted with their secrets. These she at once communicated to the Russian Government. The truth was that the whole business, including the attempt on his life, was faked by Trepooff himself, and it was simply a clever ruse to get from the Nihilists what could not be got in any other way. Thereafter Vera Sassulitch played the part of Government spy on innumerable occasions.

FROM SPY TO COUNTESS.

There succeeded her as the Czar's chief spy one Emma Bellomo, who became the Countess Della Torre. She was a woman of great mental ability and boundless ambition, and when her husband died she offered her services as special secret agent to the Czar, and soon became indispensable to the Russian court. Whenever a document had to be secured, she secured it, and she allowed nothing, not even a life, to stand in her way. By one remarkable and dramatic coup early in her career she obtained the unbounded confidence of the Czar. Information had been received by the Russian secret police that a plot against the monarch was being hatched conjointly in Rome and Paris. It was suspected that the plot was to be carried out through the instrumental of a high official of the Czar's household, but all efforts to identify him failed.

Thereupon this woman spy was put on the scent, and she at once went to Rome, where she ingratiated herself with the Nihilists, and at last found out the name she wanted. She returned in haste to St. Peters-



Bee venom is said to relieve rheumatism, and bee culture for the sake of stings is being carried on in Philadelphia.

Disease takes no summer vacation.

If you need flesh and strength use

Scott's Emulsion

summer as in winter.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, 50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

burg and informed the Czar of what she had discovered; but he refused to believe her, as the man named was one of his closest attendants and most intimate friends. "Then," exclaimed the Countess, "I must prove to your Majesty that what I tell you is true. In half an hour I must crave permission to see you again." When she left the Czar she at once sought out the officer in question, and handed over to him a package of papers, impressing upon him that on no account must he allow them to leave his person. "Keep them with you," she said. "On your noble person they are safe; in my hiding-place they may be found."

COULDN'T RESIST HER.

Her fascinations were too much for the officer, and he agreed. She then returned to the Czar, and at once said to him: "I beg that your Majesty will now at once summon this gentleman to your presence, and that you observe closely the count's deportment and features when he sees me at your side." A few minutes later the officer entered the apartment, and when he saw the countess with the Czar he realized the state of affairs and turned pale with terror.

"It is as I informed your Majesty," said the countess. "If you will search him you will find the proof." It was found in one of his riding-boots. The Czar ordered that he should be exiled to Siberia for life, but there was a general impression that he was murdered in his cell.

HE CAN SLEEP IN PEACE NOW

WM. TAGGART'S KIDNEY DIS-EASE CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Well-known Tilbury East Farmer Tells How Easily He Got Rid of His Trouble.

Tilbury, Ont., July 31—(Special).—Mr. Wm. Taggart, a well-known and highly esteemed farmer of Tilbury East, tells of his remarkable cure of long standing Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For about four or five years," says Mr. Taggart, "I was a sufferer from Kidney Trouble, and the scores of medicines I used gave me no relief. I was forced to get up three or four times every night and my life was simply miserable."

"At last I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and I get relief from the first. After using two boxes I was completely cured, and you can bet I was a happy man. I cannot speak too highly of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

All urinary complaints are caused by Diseased Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the Kidneys and therefore always cure urinary complaints.

SOLDIERS' TEETH.

One of the Points of the Reform in British Army.

According to the new instructions, British army officers commanding are to see that the medical officers report upon the physique of all men under their command, with a view to seeing if they are fit to remain in the regiment, and elaborate directions are given as to what consti-



More than half the battle in cleaning greasy dishes is in the soap you use. If it's Sunlight Soap it's the best.

NORWAY-SWEDEN AFFAIR

THE POSITION OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

They Have Always Had Separate Military and Fiscal Systems.

The union which has existed between Norway and Sweden since 1814 is based on the complete and the full independence in all domestic affairs of the two countries. The constitution of the two countries is different; they have separate Parliaments, separate laws and form of procedure, separate churches, separate customs and rates of duty, even separate armies and navies; in short, each of the kingdoms has all the institutions, rights and attributes of a sovereign state and the union between them is in reality nothing but a personal union, an alliance under one King of two countries which from time immemorial have been sovereign states.

The complete liberty and independence of each state in all internal affairs has never been called in question, and the two countries have, as a matter of fact developed along different lines. In Sweden the constitution is aristocratic; the King has considerable power, and can, by refusing his sanction, prevent a resolution of the Parliament from coming into force. Norway has the most democratic constitution in the world; the Storting, or Parliament, all the members of which are elected by the people, has a very wide authority; the King has only a suspensive veto—i.e., he can for a time, by refusing his sanction, prevent a law or an edict from taking effect; but if it is voted by three consecutive Storthings the resolution becomes law also without sanction.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

In their fiscal policy the two nations have chosen different roads, Sweden being protectionist, Norway having free trade. In practically all other matters development has likewise been different; the armies are organized on different principles; so are the judicial service, the municipal administration, the system of taxation and so forth. As also the trade and the resources to a great extent are different, the two countries have had little in common.

But while the principle of the equality and independence of both kingdoms is fully recognized and carried out in their whole internal administration, this has not been the case with the conduct of foreign affairs. According to the constitutions of both countries the King had a very free hand in these matters; he could leave them to the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs—as he generally did—or he could have them prepared and treated by a Norwegian, if the question was of particular interest for this country; but, whatever course he adopted, these matters were not subject to parliamentary control in either of the states.

FREE ALLIANCE.

A Sure Cure for the Blues

Brew one cup of **FAGRANT, DELICIOUS**

Blue Ribbon

TEA in freshly boiled water, add sugar and cream to taste and **Drink Slowly**. In bad cases **Take Another**. That's all.

ONLY ONE BEST TEA—BLUE RIBBON

HOW IT LOOKED.

"Dear John," wrote Mrs. Newlywed from the shore, "I enclose the hotel bill."

"Dear Jane, I enclose cheque," wrote John, "but please don't buy any more hotels at this price—they are robbing you."

HARD ON THE CAT

Have you ever seen a cat get mixed up with a sheet of sticky fly paper? If not you have missed one of the real sights of this life. The terrified, jumping, spitting, mewing creature presents a most ludicrous spectacle to all onlookers and causes an immense amount of laughter and fun, but when the frantic and maddened pet becomes almost smothered by the sticky stuff and the damage to carpets, curtains, etc., etc., begins to be realized, the housewife fails to appreciate the funny side of the episode, and then and there decides that in future she will use only Wilson's Fly Pads, which are three hundred times more effectual and cannot damage carpets or furniture. All druggists and storekeepers sell Wilson's Fly Pads. Avoid worthless imitations.

"What did that man do to make himself so famous?" asked the inquirer, gazing curiously at an individual who formed the centre of a social group. "To the best of my knowledge," replied the cynic, "he did the public."

BE THERE A WILL WISDOM POINTS THE WAY.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

Water freezes every night throughout the year at Alto Cruero, in Bolivia, while at noonday the sun is hot enough to cause actual suffering.

PACIFIC COAST EXCURSIONS.

During June, July, August and September the Chicago and North Western Ry. will sell from Chicago, round trip excursion tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore. (Lewis & Clarke Excursion), Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver at very low rates. Correspondingly cheap fares from all points in Canada. Choice of routes, best of train service, favorable stopovers and liberal return limits. Rates, folders and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont., 31

China has ten railways in operation, with a total mileage of 2,235, or about one-tenth that of the United Kingdom.

A Clear Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the

"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."

Look for agent in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec

PROPERTY BEGETS HAPPINESS happiness begets health. Buy a farm in the celebrated Moose Mountain District where everyone is prosperous and crop failures unknown. Carlyle is four years old; has five elevators with capacity of 200,000 bushels. The men who built them knew their business. They are filled every season. The D. C. McFee Land Co. of Carlyle, Assiniboin, have 200,000 acres of improved and unimproved farm lands for sale in this district. They solicit your correspondence. Further information and particulars cheerfully given.

Protect Your Property

WITH

THE DIAMOND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

A dry powder put up in metal tubes, 22 inches long. It will instantly extinguish the most furious flames of wood or oil. Price \$3.00 each, \$30.00 doz. Write for descriptive circular. The Diamond Dry Powder Fire Extinguisher Co., Toronto, Ont. WANTED



LET THE BABY SLEEP

USE WILSON'S FLY PADS

UNWELCOME COLD STORAGE.

In an almost perfect state of preservation, and easily recognizable, the dead body of a guide, named Nagi, a native of Aosta, Italy, who fell into a crevasse in 1877, near the summit of Monte Rosa, has just been recovered from the ice. Nagi was descending the mountain in company with two Milanese Alpinists when he suddenly disappeared, and the cord which bound him to the others was cut by a sharp piece of ice. A search party made many vain attempts to recover the body.

Externally or Internally, it is Good.—When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it stills the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

under their command, with a view to seeing if they are fit to remain in the regiment, and elaborate directions are given as to what constitutes fitness.

Great stress is laid upon the state of the teeth. The volunteer, if he is to remain on the force, must have sufficient sound teeth for proper mastication, while he must be free from all organic disease, and have a first-class constitution. Any defects which would prevent a man marching well or going on active service will also be fatal. Generally he must come up to the physical equivalent of nineteen years, and not be over 45. But even if a man passes these tests satisfactorily, before he is to be counted as fit for active service he must be counted as a first-class shot.

Reports on these points having been completed, officers commanding are to inform the War Office of the number of fit and unfit under their command, in the latter case specifying the causes of unfitness. The duty is also cast on officers commanding of stating whether in their judgment unfit units should be disbanded or amalgamated with more efficient corps.

WISE SAYINGS.

The best kind of luck is the luck of saving money.

Your dictionary should not contain the word "fall."

Quick sales and low prices are the Siamese twins of business.

Money has wings which should be clipped by judicious economy.

If you'll keep working, and thinking, and hustling, all year around, you won't have to flash your record on the boss in order to get a raise. He'll talk to you before the first of January.

High-sounding phrases and impossible promises do not satisfy the customers.

The only business so far discovered, that is not helped by printer's ink is that of the bank robber. Economy goes hand in hand with wise spending, and takes opportunity at the right moment.

EVER TREAT YOU SO?

Coffee Acts the Jonah and Will Come Up.

A clergyman who pursues his noble calling in a country parish in Iowa, tells of his coffee experience.

"My wife and I used coffee regularly for breakfast, frequently for dinner and occasionally for supper—always the very best quality—package coffee could never find a place on our table.

"In the spring of 1896 my wife was taken with violent vomiting which we had great difficulty in stopping.

"It seemed to come from coffee drinking but we could not decide.

"In the following July, however, she was attacked a second time by the vomiting. I was away from home filling an appointment, at the time, and on my return I found her very low; she had literally vomited herself almost to death, and it took some days to quiet the trouble and restore her stomach.

"I had also experienced the same trouble, but not so violently, and had relieved it, each time, by a resort to medicine.

"But my wife's second attack satisfied me that the use of coffee was at the bottom of our troubles, and so we stopped it forthwith and took on Postum Food Coffee. The old symptoms of disease disappeared and during the 9 years that we have been using Postum instead of coffee we have never had a recurrence of the vomiting. We never weary of Postum, to which we know we owe our good health. This is a simple statement of facts." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

matters were not subject to parliamentary control in either of the states.

FREE ALLIANCE.

While the Norwegian always have regarded the union as an alliance of two free, mutually independent states for the defence of common interests against any hostile attempt from outside, the Swedes, from the very beginning, have seen in the union an extension of power for their country, and a compensation for the loss of Finland, which was ceded to Russia in 1809. They have, therefore, always tried to gain an ever increasing preponderance in the conduct of foreign affairs. From their point of view, being the greater and richer nation, this was perhaps only natural; but it was not just to Norway and contrary to the principles upon which the union was based.

INJUSTICE TO NORWAY.

In 1885 Sweden decided that foreign affairs should be laid before the King and settled in a council of three Swedish Ministers, one of whom was to be the Prime Minister, and that their decision should be subject to the Swedish Parliament. Norway, thereupon, claimed a full representation in this council and the justice of this demand was recognized by the Swedes; but for different reasons no agreement was arrived at, so that Sweden was left with practically the whole management of the foreign affairs of both countries. Later negotiations in 1886 and 891 failed because Sweden demanded that it should be expressly formulated in the union treaty that the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs should act as such for the union and for Norway, without any responsibility to the Norwegian Parliament—an arrangement to which the Norwegians have never been willing to bind themselves.

POINT IN DISPUTE.

After it had proved impossible for the two countries to come to an understanding, Norway, in order to obtain a regulation of a least part of the points in debate, and as a first step towards the solution of the whole question, in 1891 took up the question of establishing a separate Norwegian consular service. Hitherto the consular service had been under the Minister of Foreign Affairs and had been common to both countries. The inconvenience of this arrangement during the first years of the union was not much felt, but with the enormous development of the Norwegian shipping trade the situation had become very unsatisfactory. The Norwegian Parliament, therefore appointed a commission of experts, and on their recommendation resolved on June 22, 1892, on the establishment of a separate consular service for Norway.

It would take too long to outline the negotiations between Norway and Sweden concerning this resolution. During the last thirteen years no agreement has been arrived at and the long-drawn conflict has given rise to a very deplorable feeling of bitterness and acerbity bordering on hatred.

CHINESE INCENSE MILLS.

A missionary travelling down the Lau River in Mongolia says he passed thirty-one rapids in one day. At most of them were water mills for the grinding of aromatic trees into powder to make incense. The trees are chopped into small pieces and thrown into a hole in a heavy millstone which revolves on a larger stone as the water rushes through below. In the rainy season, when the river flows full and fast, a pair of mills can grind 200 cattle (266 pounds) of incense a day. It is made up into bundles of this weight and sold on the spot for fifty strings of cash (about \$6).

ed Kingdom.

A Clear Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the liver and kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Farmer's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

Neil—"Last night was the happiest in my life. It brought me one round of pleasure." Bell—"What do you consider one round of pleasure?" Neil—"An engagement ring."

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels.—you'll like it.

Caller—"Mrs. de Style is not in, you say? Why, I saw her through the window as I came up the steps." Servant (blandly)—"Shure, m'm, that was only her shadow you saw."

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

MAKING THE PANAMA HAT.

Material is Costly and they Are Woven by Hand.

Much misconception exists as to the construction of the Panama hat. Many are under the impression that they are made in Panama and are woven under water. The latter belief is entirely wrong, though it is true that the majority of Panamas are made in South America. A large number now, however, are made in London and also on the continent.

The hats, of course, are made of grass. It is very scarce, and can only be obtained from Ecuador, Colombia, and Guayaquil in South America. It costs about \$1.25 per pound wholesale price. It is very fine material, about 18 inches to 24 inches in length. It takes a woman from seven to ten days to weave a hat, working eight hours a day. It is then bleached a pure white, and after being thoroughly seasoned by giving them a sun-bath they are passed to the pressing department for the final touches.

The cheapest Panama made costs about \$4.00 wholesale. The reason why they are so dear is because they are made by hand. The finer the straw or grass the dearer the hat. Probably the highest price ever given for a Panama was \$700, which was the sum paid only two summers ago for one of these wonderful creations.

induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

"Why, Clara, you look radiant! What has happened?" "I've just received an invitation to a wedding." "Well, there's nothing particular in that to go into raptures over." "Yes; but it happens to be my own," and she showed the new engagement ring.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who, then, would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

One of the ways of beautifying the country in the Grand Duchy of Baden without any ultimate expense to the taxpayer, is the planting of fruit trees along the highways.

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debared from eating these tempting things, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. P. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Some recent experiments have been made in Bavaria in regard to preparing artificial cotton from pine wood, and it is said that the new process allows it to be made cheaply enough so that the artificial cotton may compete with the natural product.

A Summer Cough

is the hardest kind to get rid of and the most dangerous kind to neglect.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

will cure you quickly and surely—stop the fever, strengthen the lungs and make you well again.

At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

NO DANGER WITH HIM.

Careful Youth—"Do you know that chocolates are frightfully bad for the digestion? Why, I was reading in the paper to-night about a girl that died of eating too many."

His Fair Companion (flippantly)—"Well, if that girl had been a friend of yours, she would have been living yet!"



Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products

Once tried, you will always have a supply on hand

Ox Tongues Chili Con Carne
Veal Loaf Brisket Beef
Ham Loaf Soups

Your Grocer has them

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

TRUE RELIGION REVEALED

Two Kinds of Devotion Described by Rev. Charles Wagner

"And we beseech thee, brethren, to know them which labor among you. 'In everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you.'—1 Thessalonians, v., 12 and 18.

Remember the gospel according to St. Matthew, xxv., 37-46.

My brethren, it is not my intention to quote this text from the standpoint of the spiritual work that is done by pastors or all those whose mission in life it is to spread religious truths throughout the world. I wish to interpret these words in their broadest sense, going beyond the limits of a definite career or occupation and applying them to the whole of the work that is done in our midst, that is to say, to the whole of the social help that is rendered us by our fellow men.

"We beseech thee, brethren, to know them which labor among you . . . And to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake."

We will speak more especially of the most humble, the most ordinary offices—those upon which is most rarely bestowed what we call consideration.

There are, my brethren, two ways of being religious. One consists in having a separate category for religious things, for the world of holy thoughts and feeling, and to possess, on the other hand, a province for the things of this world, common-place tasks and everyday business.

With this method a great and fervent piety can be developed in the moments that are more particularly devoted to religious duties. At those times we enter, as it were, a sanctuary, and in this sanctuary we find the ordinary surroundings of religious devotion—holy words are spoken, pictures attract the eye, well known tunes fall upon our ears. We are enveloped in a sort of edifying atmosphere, conducive to comforting and elevated thoughts, and of which too much good cannot be said.

SUDDEN CHANGE COMES.

But afterward, what happens? The sanctuary is left as it was entered; it is closed behind us; its pictures become shadowy, its voices die away, and slowly along the well trodden roads we go forward into the everyday world, to the things of every day, to current events.

While in the sanctuary we have refreshed our hearts, we have raised our hands toward Heaven in earnest, and holy prayer. As soon as we get outside (remember that I am speaking of the method that classifies the religious world as a thing apart) we turn up, our sleeves to begin the usual struggle with our fellow men.

It is no longer the time for sentiment. It is the time for self-interest, for calculation, for what we call the business of this world, to which we must bring the wisdom of this world. For each thing its own time, for each thing its own spirit. To transact everyday business we must have an everyday mind, somewhat an earthly one—to treat religious matters we clothe ourselves in a religious livery. In the sanctuary we are another creature, but this creature and his livery are now carefully put away.

That kind of religion is not that

but men of all times; with all our brothers, however far distant they may be, who have shared that destiny which is ours, glorious and tormented, wretched and magnificent.

True religion, therefore, is a training to help us in finding the spiritual life and the Spirit itself in the things of every day.

Now we come to the applications drawn from our text, particularly as regards the manifestation of grateful piety.

When something pleasant happens to us, when some service is rendered us, and when, in consequence, there is reason to feel and to show consideration or acknowledgment, respect and gratitude, the best way of showing it is not to make demonstrations that apply to some one very far removed from us.

Let us rather give to these feelings a direct interpretation, practical and strong as well as sincere, in the events of every day. For this we only need to follow the path that God Himself has traced out for us. It will be easy for me to prove to you that I am not setting forth any daring novelty, but that I am trying humbly to follow in the traces of the Eternal Father imprinted on the sands of our mortal shores.

PARENTS THE INTERMEDIARY.

Generally when some good comes to us we say, and with reason, "the source of all good is God." But this source communicates with us by intermediary channels.

For instance, the milk that our mother gives us and the very life that parents transmit to their children certainly proceed from the eternal source of all life. But God Himself has willed that we should have parents to transmit life to us from generation to generation. Consequently it is through His will that our father and mother appear in our eyes as the transmitters of the spark of life.

If, therefore, we go to God directly to thank Him for having allowed us to take a part in life, in that thing which is sometimes so sorrowful and so sombre, but which none the less is marvellous, most high and most precious, if we thank God directly, forgetting or despising our parents, because they are only creatures and frail instruments of His will; if we think it more just to bring our souls filled with gratitude to the Author of life Himself, to the One who made the sun and carries the world in the hollow of His hand; if we declare that to Him alone are due honor and gratitude, then our piety has taken a wrong road.

We not only owe respect but a filial and pious gratitude to His humble representatives on earth, who are our parents. If we displace this feeling, endeavoring to make it return to its source without heeding the intermediaries we are in open insurrection against the path that God Himself has laid out for us.

He has come to us through our parents. He gave us life through them. Their faces are the first through which God looked upon us in this world.

We should thank Him through our parents and we must not go over their heads in order to go direct to God Himself. It is sheer ingratitude,

high in station and official position. Whether, therefore, the King of his own initiative sought after God and determined on reform measures, or whether he had had the good fortune to come under the influence of members of this reform party during the early years of his life, is not certain.

And in the twelfth year he began to purge Judah and Jerusalem—This would be at the age of twenty.

High places—Local sanctuaries on hilltops in different parts of the land. Their introduction into Israel was in imitation of the customs of surrounding heathen nations. The worship at local sanctuaries tended to an adoption of many other heathen practices and even to the fostering of the belief in local divinities. The centralization of worship in one place among the Hebrews was a great help in maintaining in its purity the belief in one God.

Asherim—The masculine plural of Asherim as Asher is the feminine plural of the same word. The Asherim were wooden poles of great size planted beside the local altars as a symbol of deity. On them was sometimes engraven the name, the image, or the symbol of the god or goddess worshipped at that particular shrine.

It is quite possible that many of these Asherim were planted beside altars at which Jehovah only was worshipped.

Graven images—Those carved in wood and stone; that is, engraved.

Molten images—Images made from molten metal and cast in molds.

4. Baalim—Compare Word Studies on lesson for July 2.

5. Burnt the bones—The disinterred remains of buried priests. Thus desecrating the altars in the sight of all the people by bringing in contact with them that which was dead. It was also an act that tended to bring in dishonor the priests.

6. In the cities of Manasseh and Ephraim and Simeon, even unto Naphtali—That Josiah was able to extend his reform measures beyond the boundary of his own kingdom into Samaria, then an Assyrian province, indicates the practical independence from Assyria which Judah at this time enjoyed. The explanation of this state of affairs is that the Assyrian empire though not yet overthrown was at this time greatly weakened.

In their ruins—The Hebrew of this phrase is obscure. The translation of the Authorized Version "with their mattocks," that is, axes, seems to be equally admissible.

7. Sun images—A reference to the worship of the sun by the Jews will be found in 2 Kings xxiii., 11, where the chariots and horses dedicated to the sun-god are spoken of as having been removed from the gate of the temple. The worship of the sun at Jerusalem is also mentioned by Ezekiel (Ezek. viii., 16). This particular form of idolatry was common both among the original inhabitants of Palestine and among the Babylonians and from these in all probability it was copied by the Jews. @

Shaphan—According to 2 Kings he was a scribe.

The recorder—Marginal reading, "the chronicler."

9. And they came to Hilkiah the high priest, and delivered the money—in the account in 2 Kings we read that they were sent to Hilkiah with a message to him to "sum," that is, to reckon the total of the money collected in the temple. The account of the repairing of the temple (verses 9-13) reminds one strongly of the similar undertaking carried out by Joash a century earlier. "But Jehoada the priest took a chest, . . . and set it beside the altar, . . . in the house of Jehovah; and the priests that kept the threshold put therein

FORTUNES FROM SEEDS

SCENES IN A GREAT LONDON STOREHOUSE.

A Business of Far Bigger Proportions Than Is Generally Supposed.

"Far larger sums change hands in a season over simple seeds than the outside public, however devoted it may be to the art of gardening, has any idea of," said a London warehouse man to Carnochan Douglass, as reported in Chamber's Journal.

"Take the innocent sweet pea, for instance. Who would believe that of the better varieties an average wholesale price for its seeds may be estimated at from £100 to £300 a ton, and that anywhere from £50,000 to £100,000 would represent the output wholesale, in one season alone? A special choice novelty would command at least £5 an ounce retail, which would total out to £179,200 a ton, if such a quantity were ever required. This is truly an astonishing figure—an ample fortune for many a man."

"As compared to these, we find the cost of the cheaper varieties of seeds—say, the common convolvulus—would probably amount to only £1 a ton wholesale.

"Even so, the vegetable and agricultural seeds vary in representative money value; cauliflower, onion, celery, parsnip, mangold, swede, turnip, clover and grass seeds all differ in price according to their quality and novelty.

"It is obvious that the enormous quantities of seed required are not grown within the British Isles; they are gathered from every corner of the world, and the intermediary between the grower and the retailer or market gardener is the

WHOLESALE MERCHANT.

"The heads of these wholesale houses are not known to the general public. Advertising in any form is as strictly avoided as it is by the members of the Royal College of Surgeons; the retail houses only may advertise to their heart's content.

"The bulk of the seed imported is temporarily stored in large warehouses, whose mysteries are strictly guarded and inaccessible to the outsider.

"The flower seed department alone of one of these large depositories occupies a whole building, consisting of a basement and four floors. The ground is entered through massive double iron fireproof doors which effectively protect it from fire and thieves.

"In the center of this floor are large bins filled with seeds, mainly sweet peas, while around the sides run long fixed counters, where men are busily employed, one of each couple weighing out the quantity ordered, while the other puts it into seed 'pockets,' or brown paper bags, according to the size required.

"Behind these workers the walls are lined with innumerable drawers filled with loose seed. These contain every known variety of flower seed, carefully labeled, each with its Latin name. Some of these drawers, when filled with choice kinds of seeds, such as primulas and cinerarias, represent an enormous money value. One pound of such seed would cost from £180 to £200 wholesale, or a choice petunia seed, for example, would range at about £10 10s. for a single ounce.

"On the next floor, in place of the drawers of seed, part of the walls are filled with pigeon-holes, into which the packets of different varieties of seeds are put. At the counters in front of the pigeonholes men and women are engaged rapidly filling and making up the packets, which are

other creature, but this creature and his liver are now carefully put away.

That kind of religion is not that of Jesus. Whatever good points it may have, it is not the Master's religion. The Master has taught us another kind: not a religion that skillfully and ingeniously separates religious matters from temporal matters, but a religion that minglest the spiritual with the temporal, as the leaven is mixed with the dough.

I do not hesitate to say that the other manner of understanding religion seems to me to be pure dilettantism. It is a luxury that is sometimes pleasant, very appealing to aesthetic souls; but it is a deceiving luxury.

In a word, its beauty is entirely superficial. It allows man to be at one and the same time imbued with the most sanctimonious feelings and the worst kind of selfishness, to arrange his affairs in such a way that his practical life is no more mixed up with his religious feelings than water minglest with oil. This manner of practising religion constitutes, in the midst of existence, a scission between the real foundation of a man and what he proclaims as his faith, his belief, a scission between his life and his theories.

Religion is not a theory—religion is not a temporary retreat wherein we can pleasantly indulge in feelings that bring us a kind of gladness, a certain peculiar happiness, but which, nevertheless, remain entirely personal, exclusive, absolutely selfish, of a selfishness that is all the more refined because it is mistaken for human kindness.

ATTACKS THE VERY LIFE.

Religion is a power that attacks the very life of man, as a sculptor attacks a block of marble or granite to impress it with a soul. You remember that marvellous parable in which Christ endeavors to make the people understand true religion, when He says to them—"I will tell you how it will be. I will declare unto you what will happen on that last day, on the day of the supreme and equitable judgment. On the last day you will all be there. To some of you the King will say 'Come' and to the others He will say 'Depart from me.' And they will all be astonished, one as much as the other."

But one word of simple justice will explain it all—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me"—they will be told that God is not an individual who has His own private interests, to whom homage can be rendered, while separating man from Him and neglecting Him. They will be told that there is a solidarity that is proclaimed as settled and inevitable between God and men.

According to the Master, true religion, which alone counts and alone works, is therefore that which tends to find the eternal in the ephemeral, God in mankind, the highest and most spiritual things in the ordinary current of life.

True religion and the religious spirit consist in transforming that which is merely ordinary and sometimes commonplace into something very high, spiritual, very great. Christ has never shoo'n us any other. He outlined its character very impressively when He instituted the communion.

In the communion, accompanied by the command, "Do this in remembrance of me," Christ transforms the ordinary repast, which is a matter of absorbing nourishment to fortify our body, into a symbol of higher life wherein we are nourished by His spirit.

While eating bread, which is material; while drinking wine, which is material, we accomplish the highest act of spiritual fraternity. We fraternize with all the divine sources from which the sap of the soul proceeds, and we unite in spirit with those of this time.

We should thank Him through our parents and we must not go over their heads in order to go direct to God Himself. It is sheer ingratitude, want of respect and want of godliness, it is a profanation and blasphemy to thus go, with pretensions that rise up against the eternal law, direct of our own accord to God. God cannot be reached by any other road than that which He has traced out. This assertion is but an application of the great guiding words:—"I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me."—Charles Wagner.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
AUG. 6.

Lesson VI. Josiah's Good Reign.
Golden Text, Eccl. xii., 1.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies are based on the text of the Revised Version. The Reign of Amon.—The wicked King Manasseh was succeeded on the throne of Judah by his equally wicked son, Amon. The two parallel accounts of his reign are found in 2 Chron. xxxiii., 20-25 and 2 Kings xxi., 18-26. Although his reign was short it is of special interest to us, since his name occurs in the genealogical table of the house of David (1 Chron. iii., 14), and in that of the ancestry of our Lord also (Matt. i., 10). It is also mentioned in connection with his son Josiah in Jer. i., 2; xxv., 3; and Zeph. i., 1. Amon ascended the throne in the year 641 B. C., at the age of twenty-two years, and reigned two years, being succeeded in 639 by his son Josiah. During his short reign Amon repeated all the idolatrous practises of his father's earlier years. The sad state of affairs during his reign may be inferred partly from the statement that "he walked in all the ways that his father walked in, and served the idols that his father served, and worshipped them," 2 Kings xxi., 21, and partly from the state of affairs which his successors, Josiah, found and sought to change by a thorough reformation. Amon was the victim finally of palace intrigue, being slain by conspirators who, in turn, were brought to justice by the people, and his youthful son placed on the throne.

Verse 1. Josiah—King of Judah from B. C. 639 to B. C. 608; the son of Amon, the grandson of Manasseh. Ascending the throne at the age of eight years, the early part of his reign during the years of his minority was evidently characterized by idolatrous practises such as had been introduced and fostered under both his father and grandfather. When at last he took the reins of government definitely into his own hand he introduced and carried to a successful issue a national reformation which became epoch-making (comp. lesson text). The main features of this reform were the cleansing and thorough renovation of the temple, the centralization of worship at Jerusalem, and the removal of local sanctuaries throughout the kingdom. Concerning the years which followed the reformation little is known. These seem to have been years of peace and prosperity. Finally in B. C. 608 Josiah entered upon the ill-advised campaign against the king of Egypt, who had invaded Syria, and as a result lost his life in the battle of Megiddo (comp. 2 Kings xxiii., 29).

3. In the eighth year—At the age of sixteen.

He began to seek after the God of David—During all the years of national decline and idolatry there had been a small reform party of faithful worshippers of Jehovah, and this party, doubtless, included some men

holada the priest took a chest, . . . and set it beside the altar, . . . in the house of Jehovah; and the priests that kept the threshold put therein all the money that was brought into the house of Jehovah. . . . And they gave the money that was weighed out into the hands of them that did the work, that had the oversight of the house of Jehovah; and they paid it out to the carpenters and the builders, that wrought upon the house of Jehovah, and to the masons and the hewers of stone, and for buying timber and hewn stone to repair the breaches of the house of Jehovah and for all that was laid out for the house to repair it" (2 Kings xii., 9, 11, 12).

12. The overseers—There is no parallel in 2 Kings for the rest of this verse or for verse 13.

The sons of the Kohathites—The descendants of Kohath, the second of the three sons of Levi, mentioned in Exod. vi., 16; Num. iii., 17; 1 Chron. vi., 1, 16; xxii., 6.

Levites—Members of the priestly tribe of Levi who were set apart for the special service of religion in Israel. How manifold were their duties is indicated in part in this verse and the next, some being skillful with instruments of music, and others being scribes, and officers, and porters.

ALL COME FROM COAL.

Some of the Many Useful Products Obtained From It.

It certainly looks unromantic enough as it burns in your grate, but there are more things in it than probably you ever imagined. Scientists of late years have discovered innumerable articles either in its substance or in the waste products left behind when used for gas-making. Scents, oils, dyes of all colors, asphalt, medicines, fertilizers, products for glass-making, soap, and paper, alum and blacking, blackhead—these are but a few of articles innumerable.

Besides these well-known articles, there are a host of things familiar to chemists which play an important part in the industrial world, but whose names would convey no meaning to those unacquainted with chemistry. Here is the family tree of Mr. Coal:—

The first three products are gas, coke and ammonia. From the first of these, gas, comes coal tar, and from it benzine, naphtha, creosote oils, anthracene oils and alizarin, which produces many dyes and perfumes. From ammonia are derived smelling salts, fertilizer, alum and sulphuric acid, caustic soda, used in paper and soap making.

Landlady—"You asked me, I think, to sew a button on your coat?" Lodger—"If you would be so kind, I would much rather you sewed a coat to my button!"

the packets of different varieties of seeds are put. At the counters in front of the pigeonholes men and women are engaged rapidly filling and making up the packets, which are placed in the holes ready for despatch at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

"The center of the floor of the third story is piled high with sacks to replenish the drawers and bins on the lower floors. Here are bales and bales of nasturtium seed from Great Britain and the Continent; tons and tons of sweet pea seed from California; also tons of mignonette seed harvested on the banks of the Loire, the native land of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of our Henry VI., or grown on the fields near the Bodethal, in the neighborhood of the fairy haunted Brocken, while the rest was harvested in Essex. In addition to all these there are innumerable bags of marigold and echscholtzia seed.

"On the shelves that flank the sides of this granary are placed smaller sized bags containing costlier varieties of different seeds—one with 163 pounds of a choice variety of pansy, representing a money value (wholesale) of £84. Asters there are in endless variety, for of these seeds some growers order as many as twenty pounds to be used for cut flowers alone.

"A large portion of the top floor is covered with bags of seed piled high to the ceiling, which are likewise used to replenish the stock on the lower floors. The more interesting portion of this story, however, is that part partitioned off with strong wire netting and securely locked. Behind this stout barricade are kept what are known as the stock seeds of the firm. These seeds have been carefully selected and improved on the firm's own trial grounds to insure that the seed for disposal one or two years hence may be of the very best strain. These are sent to those countries whose climates are best suited to the production and their products are received back after harvest. Before the seed thus obtained is allowed to pass into the hands of the retailer it is once more tested to see if its growth is perfect.

"As in the case of famous race-horses, the pedigrees of these stock seeds are carefully preserved in large,

HEAVY LOCKED LEDGERS,

so that the family tree of each class of seed may be readily traced back through generations of ancestors. This is a highly important and intricate part of the detail of the business.

"The trial grounds on which these tests are obtained are likewise replete with interest. The seeds to be tested are sown in short rows, each row being numbered, and a full description kept in the firm's books. When the blooms have reached maturity they are examined as to color, habit, size, etc., and should any



MAKING IT INTERESTING.

'rogues' be present they are carefully noted in the firm's trial books.

"In another warehouse there is to be seen a large staff busy with the execution of orders for bulbs. These also had traveled far and wide ere they reached the heart of foggy London. The bulk came from Holland; for instance, such hyacinths as Czar Peter and La Grandesse, with their gorgeous scented blooms, or the stately *Tulipa gregii* and delicately tinted *Murillo tulips*. There are, however, also lilies from Japan, freesias from France and Sicily, beautiful ranunculi from Italy and Anjou, not to mention narcissi from the Channel and Scilly Isles, tuberoses from the United States and lily of the valley from Germany.

"The vegetable department is equally fascinating. For example, Rochfort's Market, one of the choicer varieties of cucumber seed, has a wholesale value of about 18 shillings an ounce, or £32,256 a ton, if such an immense quantity were required by any individual, which is never the case.

"When we realize that one ton of this seed might, on an average, produce something like 716,800,000 cucumber plants, we may have some faint idea of the truly appalling and colossal vista of indigestion for which it would be responsible should an unwary public have no proper regard for its petticoat marries.

"Cauliflower seed is here in abundance, and not less interesting from the fact that it has been grown on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius and fertilized by the lava poured out in past ages, possibly even by that which engulfed historic Herculaneum itself.

"Tiers and tiers of sacks are piled high upon this floor, all filled with broad beans, the greater part of the early varieties of which have been grown near Seville or on

THE PLAINS OF ITALY.

Quantities of peas of all varieties are collected on another floor, hundreds of tons of the seed of this favorite vegetable passing through the building in one season. Hundreds of bushels of these have come the three months journey by sailing vessel from New Zealand; others have been harvested in the fertile plains of Germany, near the Hartz mountains.

"Elsewhere are stored immense quantities of the scarlet runner bean.

How little the amateur gardener, when he invests threepence in half a pint for his garden, knows about his purchase, or realizes how far these beans may have come. There flashes through his mind no picture of the districts in far away Galicia, behind the Carpathians, where they have been harvested.

"The work of farming and harvesting these beans is done mainly by peasants, quaintly dressed in their native garb of sheepskins, who cultivate small portions of ground. After harvest these men flock to the local markets, each with the produce of his small plot of land, which he disposes of to the buyers. The buyers, chiefly Jews, make a good profit as middlemen between the peasant cultivators and the British wholesale merchant, and hundreds of bushels of beans are thus sent by way of Dantzig and Hamburg to London. In a lofty granary are piled quantities of radish seed, of which some growers plant as many as twenty bushels.

How insignificant seems the ordinary ounce one buys when compared with this. Close by are stored tons and tons of the seed from which our favorite spring onion is raised, and which claims southern France as its home.

"It is wonderful to note the care necessary for the production of those velvety lawns for which the British Isles are so famous. Germany, Holland, Canada, New Zealand, Ireland and the country of Kent all contri-

HEALTH

THE DREAD OF DRAFTS.

Through unwarrantable fear of catching cold from every breath of air, many people house themselves, both day and night, in rooms and apartments that are little better than air-tight chambers. They force themselves to breathe an atmosphere that is deficient in oxygen and contaminated with carbonic acid and other poisonous gases. And, as a rule, they have their rooms excessively warm. A good fire in an open fireplace may carry part of the contaminated air away with the smoke, but steam-radiators and other heating devices which require neither airducts nor flues in no way diminish the impurity.

The effects of breathing vitiated air are especially pernicious to the health of children. They are generally manifested first in the nervous system by the production of drowsiness and mental dulness. Poisonous matters that are normally exhaled by the lungs and skin are retained in increasing quantities in the blood. They render it impure, and a form of anaemia is soon produced. This becomes apparent in pallor of countenance, languor, weakness, depression and loss of appetite. The power of resisting disease is diminished and condition of chronic invalidism is ultimately developed.

The dread of drafts now becomes justifiable, for, in the debilitated state of the system, even the currents of cold air that descend from the windows and walls increase the susceptibility to infection to such an extent that the form of disease acquired depends only upon the kind of infectious agents that gain access to the body. No more favorable opportunity can be afforded for the growth of the germs of tuberculosis, influenza, pneumonia, or cerebrospinal meningitis. And even when germs do not enter the body, there may be a physical decline that will terminate in fatal disease of some of the vital organs.

The exclusion of fresh air is a radical mistake that should be corrected before permanent damage has been done. The practice of ventilation can be learned best during the summer season, when drafts are least noticeable. After one has become accustomed to the breathing of pure air, the oppressive closeness of an unventilated room is intolerable. While this habit is being acquired, however, the body should be strengthened against sensitiveness to drafts by systematic bathing in cold water. The cold of winter then produces an agreeable stimulation of the nervous system, and a moderate draft need not be feared.—*Youth's Companion*.

HINTS FOR THE SICK ROOM.

Anything more distressing to a sick person than watery, ill-flavored gruel can hardly be imagined, and the power of digestion is often materially weakened by the dislike taken to the carelessly made food. To all gruel, even if sweetened, a little salt is necessary to make it palatable, and all lumps should be carefully strained out. Then serve, if thick, in a pretty little china bowl on a plate. Have a light tray, with a napkin or doyley, and arrange the dish of gruel with a spoon, fresh napkin, and if allowed, a few finger-like pieces of bread, or toast, or a light water of some kind.

eight or ten minutes, keeping the sponge as hot as it can be used. By this time the face will seem as if it were parboiled. Dry it in a soft towel. Next bathe the back of the neck as you have done the face, carrying the sponge each time well up the back of the head. Keep up the bathing for some length of time, then if thirsty, take a cooling draught, and lie quietly for half an hour to rest. If sleep is not likely to visit you, just lie in a darkened room with closed eyes, and try to rest the brain.

A LUSTY ROYAL FAMILY.

One Hundred Descendants of Queen Victoria.

That the British throne is not to become vacant through lack of an heir has been guaranteed by another birth. To the Prince and Princess of Wales has been born another son—their fifth, with only one daughter to break the family's sex monotony.

It would be supererogatory to preach the evils of race suicide to the British royal family. George III., with his nine sons and his six daughters, set an example, and it can be said that if every household in Great Britain had increased as regularly since, the tight little island would have a good many more than forty millions. It is true that Edward the Duke of Kent had only one child—Victoria—but since then the multiplication has gone on apace. The late Queen was blessed with four sons and five daughters, all of whom were permitted to reach maturity and marry. Of the nine, eight have had children, and usually not singly, but in battalions. King Edward is the parent of six, and his son, George, with the latest addition, is parent of the same number. The other stems have done as well—the Empress Frederick eight and her son, Emperor William, seven; Princess Alice six, and one of her daughters, the Empress of Russia, five; Prince Alfred and Princess Helena, five each; Princess Beatrice, four; Prince Arthur, three, and Prince Leopold, two. The Cumberland and Cambridge branches are equally prolific. There are living to-day approximately one hundred descendants of Queen Victoria, while the descendants of George III. would recruit a regiment.

ROYAL HORSE SANATARIUM.

The Princess of Wied, who is a prominent figure in the court circle at Berlin, and whose husband is in the line of succession to the throne of Holland, has developed a curious but humane hobby, in which only one of her great wealth could indulge. She buys all the ill-used horses that come to her notice and gives them the benefit of a stay in her well-appointed stables.

A period of rest and kind treatment usually restores the unfortunate animals to good condition and puts them in working order again. Hundreds of broken-down horses have enjoyed the princess' hospitality and have left the equine sanitarium "as good as new."

MEETING IN THE DESERT.

A Puny Englishman's Adventure in South Africa.

A young Englishman who had invested his all in spans of oxen, wagons and stores, started for the northern part of Rhodesia, in South Africa, to trade. He was accompanied by a dozen paid blacks. His first and last adventure on his trading trip is given by the author of "South Africa."

The Englishman was a puny man, but with quite a towering spirit.

Fashion Hints.

FOR THE SUMMER.

Hand-embroidered stocks with short front tabs are made of linen or pique and cost 55 cents.

Monogram belt buckles may be had now ready made. They are two-letter monograms. A three-letter monogram has to be made to order.

Belts of cut-out suede over silk are handsome and a lovely green kid belt and beautiful large Dutch silver buckles in back and front.

A scrap basket with four tapering sides is made of burned and stained leather. The sides are laced with leather thong ending in tassels.

Bathing suits are prettier than ever this year and more than usually practical. The best material, after all, is simple mohair, which sheds the water does not fade, quickly, and never splits as the best taffeta will when exposed to the action of water.

Traveling companions made of red or blue silk lined with rubber have pockets for all the needfuls of the toilet. The cases roll.

It is reported that it will not be unusual next season to see low-cut bodices worn in the afternoon. At fashionable teas and weddings in London a small square sometimes shows the throat, and it is thought that the comfortable, though rather radical, change, may take on this side.

Voile skirts with smart little coats of taffeta, usually of the bolero or short sack type, are numerous and serviceable, and loose, jaunty little sacks or boleros of taffeta in the light colors are donned over airy lingerie frocks in white or delicate color.

One of the new grass rugs in green, yellow and brown with fringed ends is \$4.85. It is eight by ten feet in size.

Folding workbaskets and scrap-baskets for packing in the trunk are covered with pretty and dainty flowered designs of cretonne. The designs of yellow roses and fruit are particularly effective.

The loose box coat, in light gray or tan, with large pearl buttons, is inquired in the list of wraps required in the summer wardrobe. It is scarcely on the lines of the conventional evening wrap, but, it must be admitted, is a most useful article of dress and slips on so easily over either a high or low gown that it is often pressed into service when a long drive before a dinner is planned for a summer evening.

A white linen bolero suit trimmed with black has a box-plaited skirt stitched well below the hips. The jacket has two straps piped with black and finished at the front ends with black buttons, coming over the shoulders and extending half its depth. A long narrow collar is black. The elbow sleeves have double flaring cuffs piped with black.

Packing a trunk nowadays is quite an art. The best safeguard against crushing summer gowns is the generous use of paper. One should have quantities of heavy and white tissue paper on hand. The sleeves of bodices should be stuffed with tissue, and paper laid in all folds. Sheets of heavy paper must go between all the different garments.

THE USES OF LACES.

With lace of almost every sort being petted to death for trimming, or

necessary for the production of those velvety lawns for which the British Isles are so famous. Germany, Holland, Canada, New Zealand, Ireland and the county of Kent all contribute their share toward it. The different samples thus obtained are thoroughly cleaned and screened, so that no foreign weed may remain. The natural grasses are then mixed with just as great care as the tea merchant devotes to the blending of his teas or the chemist to the making up of an important and intricate medicine; indeed, the sheet descriptive of the ingredients resembles nothing more than a

DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION.

The quantities of each variety are all accurately specified, and the names written in Latin (Latin, be it said, peculiar to the seeds man and scarcely admissible in classic circles).

"Another interesting department is that of the pea pickers. About 100 women are employed for the work. They are seated in rows at desk shaped benches, and bright and happy they look working away as their tongues keep tune to their hands. Rapidly they pick out the bad peas and allow the good to fall through a hole in the desk into a bag beneath. This bag seed, when carefully separated, is used for feeding purposes. In an ordinary way these women pick from five to six bushels a day; but should the peas be weathered, as in the last season, it might take two days to pick a single bushel.

"Wonderful to tell, the seedsman has also his incubator. In a room at the top of one of the buildings are found hundreds of small pots containing growing seeds. These are the tests to ascertain whether or not the seeds will really grow, and in this way every lot of seed which comes into the warehouse is at once sampled—that is, fifty or 100 seeds are counted out and placed in the testing chamber. The results of these growths are recorded in a book, and later transferred by the testing man into the large locked ledgers which have been already mentioned; thus percentages of the growths are obtained.

"To prove the correctness of these results a duplicate sample of seeds is put into an incubator, much after the fashion adopted by the scientist to propagate his basilisk. The seeds are wrapped in blotting paper, then put on thick sheets of the same and placed on zinc trays; they are then thoroughly dampened and left in a hot chamber to germinate, which takes about two days. The necessity of the portly pedigree books becomes at once apparent, because no matter what information is required they can give it all. At a glance one can see what quantity of stock exists, where grown and from what parentage.

"The busiest time in one of these warehouses is naturally from November until February, when enormous quantities of seeds and bulbs pass through the buildings, and any one who is then lucky enough to obtain permission to visit one of these closely guarded depositories, teeming with interest, will scarcely regret the hour thus spent."

JAPANESE NAVAL CADETS.

Cadetships of the Japanese navy are open to every subject in the empire, as are also commissions in the army, and all the civil appointments under the Government. There is no system of nomination, and the successful candidates are chosen entirely by competitive examination. The naval exploits during the present war have naturally given a strong impetus to the eagerness of high-spirited youths to enter a service which has won such glory for their country, and the applications for naval cadetships during the present year already far exceed in number those of any preceding year. In one district of the four in which they are received they already amount to over 9,700 as against 3,000 in 1903, and 5,500 in 1904.

dish of gruel with a spoon, fresh napkin, and if allowed, a few finger-like pieces of bread, or toast, or a light water of some kind.

If the gruel must be thin take all the more care in flavoring it, and let the cup be a dainty one.

Care in these respects will cost only a little thought, for it takes little more time to do a thing daintily than to do it in a rough way. For a few cents bright colored bowls and odd dishes may be picked up, so that even if by a nervous movement, the slip of a weak hand, something is broken it will matter little, and even the invalid will not have a regret for the thing which does not belong to any set.

Egg Gruel—Beat the yolk of one egg well, add one teaspoon of sugar. Stir in one cup of scalding milk and grate nutmeg over it, or add one teaspoon of vanilla. Then add the white of the egg beaten very stiff.

Cracker Gruel—Four teaspoons of fine cracker crumbs, one cup of milk, one cup of hot water, salt to taste. Put the water and milk on the stove together until hot, then add cracker crumbs.

Cornmeal Gruel—Two teaspoons of cornmeal, one tablespoon of flour to one quart of boiling water or half milk, and half water. Mix flour and cornmeal with cold water, add the boiling water and cook one hour. Salt.

Barley Gruel—Stir two tablespoons of barley into two quarts of freshly boiling water. Boil three to four hours. Milk may be added if desired. Strain through a sieve and sweeten to suit the taste.

Oatmeal Gruel—Put four tablespoons of oatmeal into one pint of boiling water; add 1/2 teaspoon of salt and boil without stirring for thirty minutes. Strain in a sieve, rubbing through as much oatmeal as possible. Have ready one egg well beaten, add one teaspoon of powdered sugar. Reheat the gruel and pour over the egg. Mix carefully and serve. Whipped cream may be a substitute for the egg, and makes an exceedingly nice gruel.

COSMETICS.

Eat plenty of spinach. It acts as a tonic and a beautifier.

Good soap, soft water, plenty of fruit, early hours, and a daily walk in all weathers.

Bathe the face every night with equal quantities of warm milk and water. It keeps the skin fair and smooth. To preserve a good complexion never wash the face with hard water. If natural soft water cannot be obtained throw a little oatmeal in the water used.

Any one can have a clear complexion. There is a simple remedy at hand, and it is water, which should be drunk freely, but not at meals. The water must not be too cold.

Careful ablation and the use of good soap, strict attention to diet, plenty of outdoor exercise, an occasional mild aperient, and a little cold cream rubbed well into the face on a windy day, also on retiring. These little attentions will secure for any one a complexion to be envied.

FOR TIRED FEET.

When the feet are weary and tender through long standing or walking during the day there is nothing which will give more relief than a warm foot-bath in which has been dissolved a handful or two of sea salt. Bathe the feet and limbs with this for about ten minutes, and then rub them well with a good rough towel. The effect is delightfully refreshing, and, if you do this just before going to bed, insomnia, for that night at any rate, is not likely to trouble you.

TO EASE A HEADACHE.

Take a sponge, and a basin of hot water as hot as it can be used. Pass the hot wet sponge slowly and steadily over the face and forehead for

trip is given by the author of "South Africa."

The Englishman was a puny man, but with quite a towering spirit. Among the "boys" he had taken with him was a huge black, a Zulu, who had been cast in nature's largest mold.

When they had left the sparse fringe of civilization, the Englishman found that there was plotting going on among his followers. He was then alone in a desert with a dozen blacks and he knew their language well enough to know that the Zulu was persuading the others in Scriptural language, "Come, let us kill him, and the inheritance will be ours."

By eavesdropping, justified in the circumstances, he discovered that the proposal seemed good in their eyes. They were to kill him, divide the oxen and carts and the stores of merchandise, to separate, each man to his own kraal; and when the Englishman and his venture were quite forgotten, they could trade with the spoils.

The little Englishman had a big spirit and true courage. He got up from where he lay and went into the circle of conspirators, and stood in front of the mutinous Zulu and told him to get up. At first the man refused, but the Englishman had a sjambok—a rawhide whip—in his tight little fist, and struck at his enemy. And then the little man gave the word of command to the other conspirators to take the Zulu ring-leader and tie him up to the wagon, and so strange a thing is the will, they obeyed him, although reluctantly. Then the puny Englishman used his sjambok until he was exhausted and the man well punished.

The trader went on with his venture, made a successful trip, and had no further trouble with his blacks.

EITHER BRAINS OR TEETH.

Civilization Can't Have Both, Says Sir Oliver Lodge.

Sir Oliver Lodge opened a new dental hospital at Birmingham, England, and at a subsequent luncheon spoke of the close connection between teeth and health. He asked an eminent dental surgeon the other day why it was that our teeth were becoming so bad, at least among the civilized portion of humanity, and he said it was due to the development of the brain. It appeared that brain and teeth could not exist together. The more brains one had the fewer teeth one had unless they were artificially provided. It certainly did appear of the human organism which were tending to become extinct, like the toes, for all our toes, he expected, would go if we persisted in wearing boots. If we continued, as some people would say we ought to have done, to live on nuts and plenty of vegetables, with an occasional raw bird thrown in as a delicacy, and very little raw meat, then we might have preserved our inisors as they were intended to be. He did not think it was that he had too many brains; he thought it was really that we had insufficient brains, and that the remedy was a homoeopathic remedy—a little more brain. People said we had too much science because we had learnt how to make smoke and noise, and to spoil the face of the country in many ways; but the fact was we had got just enough science to make a mess of things and not enough to put them right again. We had to go on, and that was what universities existed for.

BUSY THOROUGHFARE.

The London thoroughfare along which the greatest number of omnibuses pass is Oxford street. According to statistics recently obtained, 462 of these vehicles are driven through Oxford street every hour during the day; 432 are to be counted in Piccadilly every hour, while 410 pass along the Strand in that space of time.

THE USES OF LACES.

With lace of almost every sort being potted to death for trimming, or making, almost every article of dress in the separating of the various motifs in the best way—that is, without losing any of the lace and yet making the most of every part of the design—is a point well worth looking into.

Cluny lace—and the cluny of this season is made with a finer thread than the heavy cluny we used a couple of years ago—is one of the "pillow laces," and can be made only in widths varying from six inches to narrower. To make the all-over, these strips are joined, the pattern allowing for matching, just as a figured carpet does. The joining is deftly done, so that you have to look well into the lace to find the line. When you find it, it is an easy matter to rip the thread without in the least hurting the lace. But if you have to cut it anywhere, don't do it until you are ready to sew it; and leave until you are ready to sew it; and leave generous seams. It's a bad lace for fraying.

Irish crochet comes in so many forms, from allovers and strips and edgings of varying widths to odd (and even) motifs, that you rarely have to cut it.

But point venise and most of the other heavy laces come in motifs doubled upon each other. Some of them can be taken apart and put together again in a much more imposing way. And some are just the same set figure repeated stolidly again and again.

Even the simplest of them require care in separating. There's always a thread, fairly well concealed, which may be cut, and which divides the figures without giving them a chance to fray. If you can't see this thread at first, pull the lace gently, and the stitches holding the parts together will soon reveal themselves.

What is true of lace is true of the embroideries.

COFFEE JACKETS.

Those little coffee jackets of linen or lace—or both—have made themselves wonderfully popular this summer.

They're hardly big enough to be called jackets, with their odd little sleeves which show almost all of the blouse sleeve. And some of them are hardly more than deep bands hanging from the shoulders across front and back. But they make the prettiest little finish—lifting a blouse and skirt to the dignity of a costume.

The loveliest of all were those of Irish crochet lace; but, alas, they're correspondingly expensive! The simplest are of linen, just tiny, tailored things, with stitched bands and tabs for their unusual trimming.

Some of the wide embroidery insertions put together with bands of handkerchief, or heavy, linen, made unusual little jackets, and an occasional one is ingenious enough in its arrangement to be absolutely stunning.

RIGHTS OF MAYER'S WIFE.

The Lady Mayoress of London can appoint maids of honor and a train-bearer, and she has her own private state carriage and four. At the Lord Mayor's procession, if she comes direct from her country residence, a guard of honor is sent to meet her and to escort her to join in the pageant. The Lady Mayoress of York can retain the prefix of "Lady" before her surname for the remainder of her life.

RECIPE FOR COOKING CATS.

Cats and dogs are treated differently in China as regards preparation for the table, the former being skinned before cooking, while the latter are killed and simply soured in boiling water to remove the hair, after the manner we serve our pork. A little hair is invariably left on the end of the tail to show the color of the animal, the meat of the black dog being worth twice as much as that of his yellow relative.

Half Price

Just like giving you a \$2.00 bill for \$1.00

Misses Fine Chocolate Vici Kid, 3 straps
Sandal boot with hand turn soles, Regular
\$2.00, now.....

\$1.00.

SHOE POLISH.

Brushola, 10c size, now 5c.
Packards Black O, 10c Size, now 5c.
Black Beauty 25c size, now 10c.

This is all Fresh Shoe Polish purchased this season.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Mr. J. R. Dafoe, the manufacturer of the well known Dafoe's Nonesuch Flour, begs to advise his customers and the public generally, that a PREMIUM CUP will be found in every fifth one hundred pound bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and one in every tenth twenty-five pound sack of Nonesuch.

These Cups are intended to advertise the Flour and are neatly gotten up with enameled bottom, and will be found very convenient and useful to every house-wife for handling her flour, and when needing flour you will find it will profit you to ask for Dafoe's Nonesuch.

Mr. Dafoe also manufactures a Manitoba Patent Flour, second to none, also Choice Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour, and all kinds of feed.

He is also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain, and solicits your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

Mr. Chas. Stevens has this week been making a large addition to his coal sheds, adding an extension of 33 x 40 ft. Mr. Stevens has purchased about 3000 tons of the various sizes of hard coal besides blacksmithing and steam coal. Mr. Stevens will also handle domestic coke shortly.

E. Loyst has a car Royal Household and Hunt's Best Diamond flour, all other grades, 100 tons Ont. Bran, 100 tons Ont. Sherriffs, White Shorts, all kinds of ground feed, coarse corn meal, fine for eating. Breakfast foods at cost. Windsor bbl. Salt, fine and coarse, in sacks. Rock salt, Coal oil, Pressed Hay, Paris Green. Highest price for eggs, cash or trade. Good 25 cts. Tea, 20 ton car of corn and oat feed. One price to all.

E. LOYST.

Last week two of Mr. John Briggs' valuable pedigree collie dogs were poisoned, but not in sufficient quantity to cause death. Mr. Briggs is firmly convinced if the party or parties guilty of this inhuman offence could but witness the suffering of a poisoned dog their better nature would assert itself, and they would desist forever from this brutal practice of placing poison where dogs would be sure to get it. It will be a sorry day for someone, if the guilty party or parties are found out.

Canned Roast Beef.
Canned Corn Beef.
Canned Lunch Tongue.
Canned Chicken, Ham and Tongue.
Canned Sliced Dried Beef.
Canned Pork and Beans plain.
Canned Pork and Beans in Chili Sauce.

Try me for Canned Meats.

FRANK H. PERRY.

For Preserving Fruit.

Use Wallace's Preservaline and it will keep indefinitely. Free directions given at the Red Cross Drug Store.

East End Barber Shop.

Is the place to get "Adonias Head Rub" for Dandruff; is cooling this hot weather. We keep a good line of choice cigars and Tobaccos. Give us a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

Don't fail to take the great Rochester Excursion from Methodist Church, Kingston, by Steamer Caspian, Tuesday Aug. 28, passing Bath 6:25 p.m., Deeronto 9:30, only \$2.50 good for a week. Return by Caspian or North King. See Bills. F. B. Stratton, Manager.

Through this changing world below,
Lead me gently, gently, as I go.
Lost in them I cannot stray
I can never, never, lose my way.
Every day and every hour,
Let me feel thy cleansing power.
May thy tender love to me
Bind me closer, closer, Lord to thee.

BELLA GRANT.
Bouchette.

Binder Twine.

A little left yet, at 500 feet 10½c, and 550 feet at 11½c every ball guaranteed. Buy before too late, GREY LION HARDWARE.

Atlantic City, N. Y. August 1st.—The Supreme Court, Independent Order of Foresters, to-day selected Toronto, Ont. as the next place of meeting four years hence. The salary of the Supreme Chief Ranger was increased to \$15,000 per year, and the Treasurer to \$6,000. The follow-

SUMMER SUITINGS

GENUINE

BLAUD'S IRON TONG PILLS
2 Ounce Box 25c, at

Wallaces' Red Cross Drug Store.

Probably Fatal Accident.

A sad and probably fatal accident occurred at Yarker Tuesday afternoon about 5:30. Mr. A. Montgomery, a B. Q. R. sectionman, was working in the Yarker yard when the Sydenham train, in backing up, ran over him. Both legs and one arm were severed from the body. He was taken to Kingston by special train. It is probable that he will die from his injuries.

You know our reputation for up-to-date, well made clothing. That is just what we will give you.

\$23 Suits at \$18.00

\$22 Suits at \$17.50

\$20 Suits at \$16.50

\$18 Suits at \$15.50

\$17 Suits at \$14.50

J. L. BOYES,

Oddfellows Excursion
To Watertown
Civic Holiday
Wed. August 9th.

For Gasoline Stoves.

Pure refined Gasoline, kept free from all Coal Oil, contains no sediment to clog the tubes, sold at The Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper.

Lawn Social.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Eastern Methodist Church will give a lawn social at the residence of Mr. A. W. Grange, John Street on Tuesday evening, August 15th. The Napanee Band will furnish choice selections during the evening. Refreshments of cake and ice cream will be served. Admission fifteen cents. Remember the date, August 15th.

Fishing Tackle.

Go with the crowd and buy your tackle of all kinds at GREY LION HARDWARE.

A Good Investment.

There is no investment that will give larger or quicker returns to a young man or woman than the time and money spent in procuring a modern and practical business training. It gives self-confidence, self-control, and the greatest of all blessings—the power of self-support. If you are contemplating taking a business training, write Frontenac Business College, Kingston, for full particulars and catalogue. Fall term opens September 5th. See ad on page 1. T. N. Stockdale, Principal

Paints, Oils and Glass.

The best of their class at right prices.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Extending his Business.

Last week Mr. Chas. Stevens purchased the business of his son Mr. Geo. Stevens, Peterborough, and will conduct the same in connection with his Napanee business. By securing the Peterborough business Mr. Stevens obtains possession of warehouses at Stirling and Hoards, on the G. T. R. at Norwood, on the C. P. R., a

Decoration Day.

Oddfellow's decoration day will be observed by the members of the Napanee Lodges on Sunday Aug. 13th.

The members will be pleased to receive bouquets of flowers from anyone who will donate them. Leave word at the post office and some of the brothers will call for your flowers on Saturday Aug. 12th.

Fall Fairs.

Toronto—Aug. 26th to Sept. 11th.
Cittawa—Sept. 8th to 16th.
Peterboro—Sept. 26th, 27th.
Renfrew—Sept. 26th, 27th.
Napanee—

Wednesday next is Napanee's civic holiday and a large number of people will no doubt take advantage of the occasion and go with the Oddfellows to Watertown.

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs. James Blewett, one of Napanee's oldest and most respected residents, passed peacefully away Friday evening. Deceased had reached the ripe age of eighty-six years and had been a resident of Napanee for upwards of fifty years. A family of three survive: Henry Blewett, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. C. E. Bartlett, and Miss Lizzie of Napanee. The deceased was a most devoted mother, and for the past ten years had been an invalid, and for five years had been confined to bed. She was tenderly cared for by her daughter, Miss Lizzie.

Corticelli Home Needwork.

The third quarter for 1905 of the Corticelli Home Needwork magazine is now being mailed to subscribers. With the next number this magazine will complete its seventh year. It is now much larger than it formerly was and contains articles upon many different subjects, all of which are most interesting to ladies. The subscription price of this unique magazine, which is issued quarterly, is only 50c per year or 15c per single copy. The Corticelli Silk Co., St. Johns, P.Q., manufacturers of Corticelli Sewing Silk, Corticelli & A. Wash Silks, and Corticelli Skirt Protector, are the publishers.

Coal Oil, Fuel and Engine Gasoline.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Killed at Yarker,

Gus. Montgomery, a Bay of Quinte railway sectionman, was horribly mutilated about 5:30 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, near the Yarker station, and died at midnight. As a result of being run over by a train, he lost his left leg below the knee, part of his right hand and the toes of his right foot. He was cleaning weeds off the tracks, and failed to notice the train from Napanee, backing down on him. Before he could get one of the way the rear coach struck him, knocking him across the rails. Six trucks passed over him inflicting the frightful injuries mentioned. The left foot was ground to a pulp and the fingers of the right hand were cut completely off, also were the toes of the left foot. The injured man was carried into the station and medical aid summoned. As soon as the injuries were temporarily dressed, a special train was made up and he was taken to Kingston and conveyed to the General Hospital in an ambulance.

The deceased was about fifty years of age and has a wife, a daughter and a son, Dr. Robertson of Tweed, and Dr. Rutton, of Yarker, were the two who attended the unfortunate man. They accompanied him to Kingston.

Though he was quite conscious when he arrived at Kingston, the loss of blood and the shock were too much, and the poor sectionman died about midnight.

the party or parties guilty of this inhuman offence could but witness the suffering of a poisoned dog their better nature would assert itself, and they would desist forever from this brutal practice of placing poison where dogs would be sure to get it. It will be a sorry day for someone, if the guilty party or parties are found out.

This week several new sections are being put in the water flume leading to the Big Mill. A coffer-dam was built in the canal about thirty or forty feet from the end, which holds the water back while a new head-gate and some cement repairs are made. When the workmen tore away the old flume the space underneath was found to be literally alive with eels. For a short time the workmen had some lively sport. To reach down, grab an eel, and throw it out on the bank was but the work of an instant, and in a short time in this manner a large number were captured. It is said fully as many got away as were captured.

WANTED.

Two men, with all references, energetic, and reliable, to write Life Insurance in County of Lennox & Addington. Apply by letter.

F. G. L. ARNOTT,
Supt. of Agencies,
Sovereign Life Ins. Co.,
Toronto.

31-b p



You need not resort to fistfights to settle which is the most accurate. Our Berlin Watches excel everything for good time-keepers and durability. Then ours is in all odds the best place to get any watch repairing well done and guaranteed as everything is personally attended to.

—
F. CHINNECK'S
JEWELLERY STORE.
Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

—IN—

Clothing-to-Order

—IN—

Clothing Ready-Made

We will compete with
any Concern doing
business.

—
A. E. LAZIER.
Lonsdale Woolen Mills.
Grange Block.

Atlantic City, N. Y., August 1st.—The Supreme Court, Independent Order of Foresters, to-day selected Toronto, Ont., as the next place of meeting four years hence. The salary of the Supreme Chief Ranger was increased to \$15,000 per year, and the Treasurer to \$6,000. The following officers were elected:—Supreme Chief Ranger, Dr. Oronhyteka, Toronto; Past Supreme Ranger, Judge Wedderburn, New Brunswick, N. J.; Supreme Vice Chief Ranger, J. D. Clark, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, John A. McGilivray, Toronto; Supreme Treasurer, H. Collins, Toronto; Supreme Physician, Dr. Millman, Toronto; Supreme Councillor, Elliott G. Stevenson, Michigan.

A journey will be made Friday from here to Forest Island Park, Deseronto, where the Chief will formally turn over the site for the new orphans' home, donated by him to the order. The home is about completed. The delegates go there to attend the dedication.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Montreal Aug. 1.—The Lake Superior Corporation during the fiscal year just closed has more than earned all its fixed charges. The directors have decided to proceed at once with the erection of a large coke plant in conjunction with the steel rail mill. The company will at once proceed with the development of its Bessemer plant in Canada with a view of securing Canadian ore for the rail plants. "That company has been able to more than earn its fixed charges and have quite a fair amount to the good," says Mr. Drummond, will be all the more gratifying, because many of the plants have only been in operation during eight of the twelve months of the year. Then again in the initial months the operating charges were very large, and each succeeding month has shown a reduction in those expenses, and a corresponding increase in net profits. The Canadian Soo is growing very rapidly, many new houses now being under construction. All the plants have orders that will keep them running for many months to come, and on that account the general outlook is very promising.

"Hericide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP
A. WILLIS.

The Second Annual Field Day of the Canadian Association Athletic League is to be held this year in Ottawa on Sept. 13th, the last Friday of the Central Canada Fair. It is open to all amateurs in Canada only.

The events will be as follows:—100 hundred yards dash, 220 yards run, 440 yards run, 880 yards run, one mile run, running in a jump, running broad jump, pole vault, 16 pound shot, 16 pound hammer, throwing the discus, 120 hurdles, 3 mile walk, 100 yard and 110 yard run for boys under 17 years of age, also a 5 mile road race open to teams of six men first four men to count.

There will be a gold, silver and bronze medal for each event. In the 5 mile road race, the winning team have possession of the Dunlop Trophy, a magnificent silver cup. This, high, for one year and each member of the winning team receives a silver medal. There will also be a special gold medal offered by the Spalding Co., to the team making the highest number of points in all events, except the road race.

The entry fee will be 50c for each event, \$1.00 for the team race and 25c for the boy's events. The entries will close on Sept. 11th.

There were nearly 200 entries in this meet held in Toronto last year, making it one of the best of its kind ever held in Canada. There will be reduced railroad rates on all railroads, for those entering. Entry blanks and any further information can be secured from the undersigned.

Percival J. Lee.

Flavoring With Vanilla.

Success in the above depends largely upon the quality of Vanilla used.

We claim to have something above the ordinary in extract of Vanilla, guaranteed made from Vanilla Bean, and not a chemical product. Try it. The Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper.

Last week Mr. Chas. Stevens purchased the business of his son Mr. Geo. Stevens, Peterborough, and will conduct the same in connection with his Napanee business. By securing the Peterborough business Mr. Stevens obtains possession of warehouses at Stirling and Hoards, on the G. T. R. at Norwood, on the C. P. R., a dwelling and warehouse at Lindsay and coal, ashes, and junk warehouses and yards at Peterboro. Besides the real estate, Mr. Stevens secured all the horses, wagons, stock in trade &c., at the above places and Mr. Stevens will carry on the junk and wood ashes business at all the above points besides handling coal at Peterborough. Mr. Stevens now practically controls the ashes and junk business in that section, and in conjunction with his coal, wood, junk ashes and barrel making business at Napanee has built up a business that any man might well be proud of.

Sugars.

Granulated 18 lbs, Yellow 20 lbs, for \$1.00, all Redpath's. Right prices by 100 lbs at GREY LION GROCERY.

Married at Erinsville.

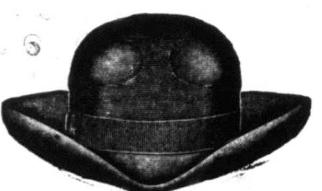
An exceedingly pretty wedding was that on June 19th, at the Roman Catholic church, Erinsville; the only daughter of Patrick Donoghue, Mary A., was united by Father Carey, to Michael J. son of William Kennedy, also of that vicinity. The fifty guests were the nearest friends or relatives. The bride wore a costume of white silk, white chiffon hat trimmed with silk flowers and ribbon. The bridesmaid was Miss Kennedy, sister of the groom, and the groomsman was Eddie Donoghue brother of the bride. The bridesmaid's dress was white grenadine and she wore a white chiffon hat. At the home of the bride's father a rich dinner was served and in the midst of an increased number of friends in the evening, a most enjoyable time was spent. The bride's going away gown was of turquoise blue broadcloth. The groom is one of Erinsville's enterprising young men, and of stirring integrity and greatly respected. His bride, young, amiable and popular, is a pride to him. She received a beautiful array of gifts, among them a pretty crescent pin from the groom and a \$20 gold piece from her brother, Matthew Donoghue P. C., of Toronto.

Our entire stock of gas and gasoline stoves for the balance of the season at cost for cash.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light.

21-t.f.



ONE OF THE NEW STYLES

We are showing in

Spring Hats.

WE HAVE THIS HAT IN FIVE
DIFFERENT COLORS.

—
Give Us a Call Before Buying.
—

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

Dr. Robertson of Tweed, and Dr. Ruttan, of Yarker, were the two who attended the unfortunate man. They accompanied him to Kingston.

Though he was quite conscious when he arrived at Kingston, the loss of blood and the shock were too much, and the poor sectionman died about midnight.

Guns and Rifles, Shot, Wads, Loaded Shells, Cartridges, Black and Smokeless Powder.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Interesting Concert.

The entertainment in the Town Hall last Thursday night, July 27th, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Eastern Methodist Church for the purpose of opening the box found in the corner stone of the old church was of a very interesting character.

Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor of the church presided. Misses Edith Dafoe and Luella Hall; Mesdames Cairns-Smith and Leo Riggs, and Mr. Harry Daly gave vocal and instrumental selections of a very light order, which were much appreciated by the audience. Mr. Will Waller opened the box and the Recording Steward, Mr. W. F. Hall, assisted the pastor in reading extracts from therein. The contents of the box were copies of Christian Guardian, Title Deed to the property, The Napanee Standard and minutes of Conference and Missionary Report, which with a statement of the building committee, and some current Provincial items, together with certain coins completed the exhibit.

It is of interest to know that at a meeting of the Trust Board held on the 18th Feby. 1861, of which Mr. T. Beaman was Secretary, whereat he was appointed Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. F. Berry presiding. There were present John Percy, John Hawley, George Long, P. S. Madden, Wm. Grange, Edward Stow, and Truman Beaman. It was resolved that the Trustees of the Wesleyan Church, Napanee, authorize the erection of a new church on the present site, so soon as there is \$1,000 reliable subscriptions forthcoming, said church not to exceed \$5,000 when all the exterior and interior is completed, with the exception of side galleries, said building to be stone, under the direction of some competent architect agreed to by said trustees.

The old church is down, no misadventure has occurred, the new foundation will speedily be laid, and we shall expectantly await the uprising of the new structure.

Deer Winter Mortality.

John Kelly, of Lindsay, tells The Watchman Warden, that he saw a thousand dead deer during the past winter while bush ranging in the French River district for a Saginaw firm. The habit of the deer is to keep to the runways and browse along them, but in this long, severe winter, the fodder close to the runways gave out, the deer could not travel through the deep snow, and then the animals starved. "I have traveled the woods a good deal in winter," said Mr. Kelly, "but I never saw such a depth of loose snow, nor such mortality among the deer before. I came across their dead bodies everywhere. Often they had waded out into the deep snow toward other trees, and overcome by weakness, sank down and died where they were. The lumbermen saved hundreds of deer. Hunger drove the animals right up to the camps, where they were not molested, but allowed to feed at the haystacks. I never saw a lumberman try to hurt one of them, but have often seen deer lying beside the stack chewing their cuds. This treatment and the horse feed littered along the edge and draw roads have been a great help to the deer. Sometimes, however, even that help came too late. I have seen where deer had come across the oats left where horses had been fed in the snow. The starving deer had eaten the remaining oats, but died on the spot, because the big feed of grain was too much for it."

What the Teacher Said.

A Canadian teacher fell heir last year to an English estate of £20,000. In the lawyer's office the clerks made bets as to how she would take it. One thought she would scream, two were of opinion that she would burst into tears, two others favored hysterics. Her reply to the message was disconcerting: "I shall finish my monthly report, hear these spelling errors, whip two boys, and be at your office in forty minutes."

SUMMER SUITS

Neat and Fashionable Patterns.

Finished with THE BEST of Linings and Trimmings.

EXTRA WELL MADE

and

Tailored to hold their shape.

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

Hogs Wanted.

I will ship hogs on Tuesday next the 8th inst., and pay the highest market price for good select hogs.

J. W. HALL.

The firemen are endeavoring to make arrangements for an excursion in the near future.

The Str. Varana brought an excursion party to Napanee on Wednesday.

10 15 16c. was the price paid for cheese Friday—the highest price paid this season.

Washing Machines, best makes, washing made easy by buying one of our washers.

MADOLE & WILSON.

A merry-go-round has been erected on the vacant lot at the corner of Centre and Bridge streets.

Norris & Rowe's circus is billed to appear in Belleville on August 17th and Kingston on the 18th.

An increase of \$28,114 over a year ago is shown by the Toronto Street Railway earnings of last month.

Burglars got \$1,500 worth of jewelry exhibited at the Brandon Fair.

Official returns show that there were 692 deaths from tuberculosis in Montreal last year.

The little daughter of F. Fountain, West Second street, Cornwall, was accidentally drowned in a tub of water.

The months of August and September are to be two very warm months. We have a couple of Gasoline Ranges that will go at a bargain.

BOYLE & SON.

The Provincial Firemen's Association convention concluded at Merriton, Hamilton being chosen as the next place of meeting.

Emperor William is said to favor Prince Charles, of Denmark, for the throne of Norway.

A Russian paper declares the downfall of the British Empire eminent, and the establishment of a republic in Australia.

The machines for making the cement blocks for the new E. M. Church, arrived here Thursday.

Thresher's measures, oil, mitts, lubricators, grease cups, valves, lace leathers, Belting, at BOYLE & SON.

Important changes in the marriage license regulations for the purpose of ensuring the safe keeping of the records are announced by the Registrar General's Department of the Ontario Government to-day. The preservation of licenses is to be taken out of the hands of officiating ministers, and is to be handled in a more business-like way by the department itself. After performing of the ceremony, under the new regulations the clergyman is directed to forward the documents in his possession to the Government officials. A change is made also in the rules governing the issuers of licenses. It has been customary for the persons issuing licenses to

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Recently a despatch from New York informed a startled world that the International Boundary surveyors found that Richford and Stevens' Mills, Vermont, with a population of over 4,000 were in Canada, and although Dominion Astronomer King promptly scotched the story next day, the following by J. E. M. in the Toronto News is clever enough to reproduce, even although it was written under a misapprehension: People of Richford, once in fair Vermont,

But now in Canada, give us your ear—Dwellers in Stevens' Mills, it is our wish That ye this solemn dissertation hear. Now that the bound'ry sharps have granted you The greatest privilege men can ever win, List to the modern Decalogue, I pray, And as Canadians you will not sin.

I. Thou shalt not keep July the Fourth.

II. Thou shalt not keep Memorial Day.

III. And no exuberant respect To Teddy Roosevelt thou shalt pay.

IV. Thou shalt not be Republican.

V. Nor shalt thou be a Democrat.

VI. George Washington thou shalt not love.

VII. Nor honor Lafayette's cock'd hat.

VIII. Thou shalt not take thy views historic Of John Paul Jones, the pirate marvel, From the alluring, stirring page Of Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel."

IX. Thou shalt be loyal to the land; Enjoy her rich and lovely scenes, And wear red clothes twelve days a year.

With Sydney Fisher's Farm Marines.

X. Thou shalt take off thy big straw hat When thou shalt see King Laurier, And every evening thank the Lord Because thou art in "Canaday."

THE FIREFLY.

Appreciation That Glows and Leaves Trail of Light Behind.

The night air of summer is resonant with the intensity of insect life. In every passing moment of stillness the fluttering hum becomes audible. Sometimes the buzz of a flying crab, the giant bug that seems impatient of its time in the air and eager to return to its home in the water, rises momentarily above the dull sound of diminutive insect life. The broad, undulating wings of the silk worm moth flap into and out of the little horizon of the enclosing night. Every light is surrounded by a varied swarm of dazzled insects, their diminutive forms casting sudden shadows along the ground and out into the darkness. A bat dances by in erratic haste, and from the upper air the muffled whistle of the invisible night hawk tells of the perpetual destruction of this swarming life. Close to the water against the invisible blackness of the banks of rushes a firefly trails a momentary thread of light, says an appreciative nature writer in The Toronto Globe. The moving spark shows so distinctly and impressively in the darkness that the eye follows along its imagined course eager for its reappearance. There is a fascination in this combined mystery of light and life. It appears again, upsetting all calculations as to speed and direction. During the eclipse it must have loitered and wandered. The phosphorescent glow trails along another irregular course and goes out.

The great, placid, indolent moon looks over the marsh, lighting up the open spaces, a few waving rushes sharply silhouetted against the clear circle of light. Down where the level rays cannot penetrate the shadows seem to grow darker, and there the firefly trails again his momentary torch. The spirit of the marsh is abroad, and these

GENUINE MID-SUMMER SALE

A Record Rush for the Startling Values offered at our Great Opening Sale now in full blast.

Money saved by Armitage's Sale Bargains is just as real an extra asset to the family purse as money found.

Active preparations are being made in this store for fall trade, so summer goods have to go, and many lines that are reliable the year round have to bear them company to make the clearance complete. Prices have been cut to around the half price mark. Savings are generous for those who will come during this sale.

Short Lengths of Dress Goods,

About Half Price.

About 50 short lengths of Dress Materials including almost all the desirable weaves in lengths of 2 to 5 yards, clearing at close to half price.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

15 only in this lot ranging in price from regular \$3.00 to \$8.00. We lay them out for your choice at \$2.25 each for speedy clearance.

Wash Silks.

About 200 yards of Wash Silks suitable for Blouse Waists. Regular price 50c, to clear quickly at 19c per yard.

Millinery Department.

Natty Ready-to-Wear and Trimmed Millinery at half price.

Early Fall Mantles.

23 only Ladies' Stylish Mantles, ranging in price from \$4.75 to \$15. Your choice at $\frac{1}{3}$ off during this sale.

Courteous Treatment,
Fair Dealing and
Good Values

will be the motto of
Napanee's Most
Popular Store.

We Solicit Your Patronage on the Merits of Our Goods, and we can Positively Offer you Goods at Low Prices.

E. ARMITAGE

ters, and is to be handled in a more business-like way by the department itself. After performing of the ceremony, under the new regulations the clergyman is directed to forward the documents in his possession to the Government officials. A change is made also in the rules governing the issuers of licenses. It has been customary for the persons issuing licenses to place the affidavits taken on file in their own offices. In future these papers will be preserved in the vaults of the Registrar General's Department.

Ambiguous.

At the opening day of a Vancouver kindergarten, little Billie had worn out the teacher's patience, and, being of the old school, she administered the time-honored remedy for naughtiness. As fate would have it, Billie belonged to the elect. His mother was a member of the school board, and forthwith bore down upon the school-teacher. Her tones were icy. "Miss Harrington, I wish some information on this outrageous proceeding. Kindly tell me just what end you had in view in punishing my son." "Mrs. Grant," was the reply, "I had the same end in view that anybody would have in spanking a little boy."

August Clearing Sale.

We have decided to continue our Cheap Sale in all lines of Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, during August. You will find it will pay you to give us a call. The COXALL CO.

BARGAINS!

—IN—

BOOTS and SHOES.

Having purchased the Ruttan shoe business I will offer for a short time bargains in Boots and Shoes.

OPEN SATURDAY,

August 5th
for Business.

FRED CURRY.

J. C. HAWLEY, Manager.

**THE EASTERN METHODIST
SUNDAY SCHOOL.**
will run their

**Annual Excursion
AND
Church Reunion
FRIDAY, AUG. 11th.**

The Steamer "Aletha" will leave at 8:30 a.m. for GLEN ISLAND, GLENORA and PICTON, returning to Napanee about 5:30 p.m.

TICKETS.

Adults, 25c., Children, 15c.

A MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
down the bay in the evening, leaving at 7:30 sharp.

NAPANEE CITIZENS' BAND in attendance.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

looks over the marsh, lighting up the open spaces, a few waving rushes sharply silhouetted against the clear circle of light. Down where the level rays cannot penetrate the shadows seem to grow darker, and there the firefly trails again his momentary torch. The spirit of the marsh is abroad, and these diminutive moving lights seem but struggling emanations from a great presence. The little span of light coming from the nowhere and vanishing into it again inspires the play of wandering fancies. It seems always emblematic of our own brief glance into the conscious universe. A muskrat swims across the open water, breaking its surface into a widening trail of quivering ripples, and the swift entangled threads of reflected moonlight chase one another away into the shadows of the dense banks of rushes. But the phosphorescent trail of the firefly drawn across the invisible background of shadow claims a keener interest than the more material life of the water and air.

The fireflies have only a few days of life in this aerial and luminous stage. They are then fully matured, and the bright glow that awakens so many fancies is the charm that brings them together in the fulfillment and perpetuation of their life. In their larval stage they are rotund, insignificant little crawlers, living in and upon the decayed trunks of trees. They might be mistaken for lady bugs that had lost their color in the close confinement of their prison. Some species are luminous in this stage, but the most familiar do not glow with light till they have passed through the inert chrysalis state and come forth in their perfection equipped for flight. The firefly lays over a hundred eggs, and these do not hatch out into larvae till the following spring. The glowing lights seem to be created and obscured at will as they seek their companions in the night. That moving glow impels the flight of wandering fancies. Fairies may pass away with the years of childhood, and the imaginary people of the night may fade into the light of common day, but the fireflies always inspire the creative fancy and transform the dim twilight into an evanescent and mysterious panorama.

Saved Sister by a Fish Hook.

Eric Williams, the six-year-old son of Mr. H. Williams, merchant, of Fort Francis, Ont., was fishing at the lower dock at that place, accompanied by his sister Agnes, aged five years, when the latter fell into the water.

With rare presence of mind Eric dragged his line along till he hooked the little girl's dress and so pulled her along in the water to the edge of the wharf, whence he reached down and assisted her to safety.—Forest and Stream.

SPECIAL SOAP SALE.

Beginning on
FRIDAY, 28th

WE WILL BEGIN A SPECIAL SALE
OF SOAP.

NOTICE SOME SPECIAL SNAPS

4 Bars Fairbank's Tar Soap ... 25c
3 Bars Fairbank's Carbolic Soap 25c
3 Bars Mother's Favorite Soap... 25c
6 Bars Castile Soap 25c
7 Bars Clairette Laundry Soap .. 25c

Little Fairy Soap, 5c. per cake.
Other kinds proportionally cheap.

PRETTY Given with every pur-
PREMIUM chase of
PICTURES 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

—SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR—

The Two Best Things that Float

PAUL'S.

THE JAPANESE STORE.

LIAUIN HUL

IN OUR LUNCH ROOM

WE FURNISH
MUSIC AT
EVERY MEAL...

The Tune is
The Smacking
of lips

Copy given also
with every loaf
of STEACY'S
bread.

REAL
HOMELIKE
LUNCHES.

Local Agent wanted

VOTERS' LIST 1905.

Municipality of the Village of Bath, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections eight and nine of "The Voters' List Act," the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections; and that said list was first posted up at my office, at Bath on the 21st day of July, 1905, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and, if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

MAX ROBINSON,

Clerk of the said Municipality.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1905.

NOTICE.

I have just received the first installment
of my supply of

PLYMOUTH COAL!

and am prepared to take orders for prompt deliveries, and for the month of July I offer 35c per ton discount for Cash with order (for lots of one or more tons).

Remember the discount is only into effect until July 31st.

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market Square

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of
Chas. Stevens

31-st